FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 8, 1854. [NO. 1927.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its third Session on the 2d Monday in January 1854. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, Principal.
Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Second Session of this School opened January 9th and will close June 2d.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out biennially, and no Student found to be of a bad character can remain in the Institutions.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the Students.

Board at from $6 to $7 50 per month.

Tuition in both Departments—$8, $10, $12 50, and $15 per Session. Extras—Music $17 50; Drawing, Painting, French, and Embroidery, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal at "Evans's Mills."

Carbonton, Feb'y 1, 1854. 68*t2Ju

WANTED,

A TEACHER to take charge of a small Classical School near Elizabethtown, Bladen County, for the term of one year, to commence immediately.

References required as to good moral character and scholarship. Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 26, 1853. 48-tf

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.
MITCHELL'S
INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
253 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.

This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa* and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.

It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of E. J. Hale & Son, Fayetteville; of H. D. Turner, and W. L. Pomeroy, of Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; of Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCarter & Co., and E. H. Lane, Charleston, and of Booksellers generally.

April 7. 80-6

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
April 15, 1854.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday the 15th May next, at 12 o'clock, M.

86*tm] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

NOTICE.

IN surveying my Lands on Rockfish and Beaver Creek, I find that some one or more person or persons have committed sundry trespasses on my lands, by cutting and hauling off my wood and pine timber, and boxing my trees for turpentine.

This is to warn all persons from trespassing on my lands in any way whatever, as I am determined, on my obtaining the necessary proof, to prosecute all such persons as may disregard this notice.

E. BOWNE.
90-4w

B. B. HOPKINS, } J. WM. H. RYAN.
ROBERT HULL, } THOS. W. ATKINSON.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
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(Opposite Hanover Street,)
84*Y] BALTIMORE.

Foundry and Machine Shop.

NEW MARKET FOUNDRY COMPANY are prepared to fit up two, four, and six horse-power Threshing Machines, both portable and stationary. Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, &c. We are also prepared to furnish Mill Gearing, Saw Mill Irons, &c., at short notice. We solicit a share of patronage. All orders addressed to the subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

Worth & Utley are our Agents at Fayetteville, where our Straw Cutters may be seen, and other information given. JOSEPH NEWLIN, Agent.

March 1854. 84-3m*

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of April, THREE NEGROES, to-wit: Patty, Lanty, and Minerva. Patty was purchased from M. Cronly, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C. She is black complected, quick spoken, and has lost her front teeth; aged about thirty years. She will in all probability try to make her way to Wilmington or Onslow county. Lanty and Minerva were purchased in Richmond county.—Lanty is about fifty years of age, black complected. Minerva is a mulatto, aged about ten years; she is a daughter of Lanty. They were seen near Fayetteville. I will give Twenty-five Dollars reward, if taken together and confined in any Jail, or Ten Dollars for each.

P. McEACHIN.

Gilopolis, Robeson county, April 25. 92*1m

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1854.

GEN. DOCKERY IN WILMINGTON.—We have three sources of information as to the impression produced in Wilmington by Gen. Dockery's speech and the reply of Col. Person and the rejoinder of Gen. Dockery. First, we have seen a gentleman who happened in Wilmington just after the discussion, and who heard from various sources that the Whigs were more than satisfied, they were delighted, with the ability of our candidate, with the extent and readiness of his information; in short with his strong practical common sense. Next we have the Wilmington Herald's account of the discussion, which shows that that paper echoes the public opinion as thus stated to us verbally. But these are Whig accounts, and some persons may suppose that they take their color from the feelings of those who give them. This may be so, and it is sufficiently pleasant that it is so, for what we want is that the Whigs should be proud of their candidate, and ready to give him a hearty support at the polls.

But we have a third means of judging. We have Locofoco authority, in the Wilmington Journal, whose ill-tempered manner of recording the incidents proves beyond doubt that the democracy were worsted in the encounter. According to that paper, Gen. Dockery was "rude and uncouth;" "the rudeness of a naturally coarse man, who is incapable of feeling how far such conduct degrades the individual who may resort to it;" "vulgarities;" "forgetful of what is due from one man to another;" are among the indications that the editor of the Journal was in the condition of "a bear with a sore head," that is, in a very ill humor, after the discussion was over. Whilst his remark that the General's "*graceful witticisms*, which set in motion gold headed canes, innumerable, we are forced to omit, from a feeling of our inability to do justice to them,"—proves, beyond a doubt, that the Whigs (all of whom have "gold headed canes," of course,) were delighted with their candidate. Those gold headed canes must have been a sad annoyance to the Editor.

With this preface, we quote from the Herald, a few of its paragraphs, as follows:—

"According to appointment, Gen. Dockery addressed the people of this County at the Court House yesterday afternoon. The Court Room was filled to overflowing; indeed we have rarely witnessed at any political meeting in this place so large an assemblage. Apart from the interest which ordinarily attaches to the discussion of political subjects, was felt that natural regard by the Republican Whigs for the success in debate, as well as at the polls, of their candidate, comparatively as he was a stranger. In the discussion which took place between Gen. Dockery and S. J. Person, Esq., (who appeared for Mr. Bragg,) we are sure we speak the conviction of all the Whigs present, that our candidate bore himself with an ability, candor, and honesty worthy of all commendation. He surprised and delighted his hearers. We had expected a plain, straight forward, strong speech; but he added to all this such an intimate knowledge of the subjects he discussed, and illustrated them so forcibly, yet so clearly, with so much ease and terseness, that we felt that the Whig cause had an able, a very able defender and supporter in him. Of this conclusion, we imagine, were the Locofocos, before the end of the discussion, for it cannot be denied, that he bore off the honors in this fight."

The Herald next gives a sketch of Gen. Dockery's remarks on Free Suffrage, a State Convention, Common Schools, and Internal Improvements. On this last subject, and the extension of the N. C. Road, Gen. Dockery said, in substance:

"When recently at Edenton, his Democratic competitor had asked him whether he was in favor of the extension, he had promptly replied that he was. Turning then, said the General, to Mr. Bragg, I asked him whether he was in favor of the extension. Mr. Bragg replied, that *he had no right to catechise him!* I asked him again, and received the same reply. I then charged him *with dodging*, and asked him the further question, whether he (Mr. Bragg) was not in favor of borrowing money to build this extension, and he replied THAT HE WAS NOT! The General then proceeded to show that this amounted to hostility to the Road," &c.

Now it is a little remarkable that the Journal, which professes to give an account of this speech of Gen. Dockery, *has omitted any allusion whatever*, even the most remote, *to this most remarkable point in the speech*. How is this? Would it not do to trust the democracy, even of New Hanover, with such a fact? It must be a desperate case, indeed, when the Journal fears to allow *them* to see.

All notice, too, is omitted by the Journal of the following home thrust, which we copy from the Herald:

"General Dockery next alluded to the improvement of *Rivers and Harbors*, and in this connection referred to our own Bar, and paid a high compliment to the efforts of Mr. Badger in procuring through the Senate an appropriation of $200,000 for its improvement. He also commented upon the efforts of Mr. Ashe in the same cause; and while he charged Mr. Ashe with no delinquency or inattention as regards this very important business, because he believed he would exert himself in behalf of the interests of Wilmington, he nevertheless showed that thus far his efforts had been unavailing, and proceeded to explain the reasons therefor. It was impossible to obtain appropriations so long as the Democratic doctrine prevailed: for no member of Congress could get an appropriation for his own port, when he steadily refused to vote for appropriations for other ports, on the ground that it was unconstitutional to do so."

Most admirably and appropriately spoken, Gen. Dockery! Well may the people of Wilmington and of North Carolina, feel the force of the position, and well may the Journal fear to let it be known. The Herald says in conclusion,—

"He made a decidedly favorable impression upon our people. Plain, honest, unassuming, there is nothing of a politician about him. You know him at once to be a frank, manly, reliable man, no flummery, above board, sincere, in whose statements the people may rely. He is a much stronger man in debate too, than had been supposed; ready, armed at all points, equal to the emergency. He "wooled" his Democratic adversary yesterday in a beautiful style; turned the tables on him amid the roars of laughter; brushed away his sophistries with an iron hand. The Whigs were delighted with the result of the interview; more smiling faces we have not seen for a long while.

"Mr. Person replied for Mr. Bragg at much length. We have not space to-day, to follow his argument, nor Gen. Dockery's rejoinder. We may allude to these to-morrow. The discussion occupied the whole of the afternoon, and was conducted with courtesy and good humor.

"Gen. Dockery left this morning to speak at Smithville, pursuant to appointment. He will return this afternoon, and to-night leave in the cars for Whiteville."

THE CAPE FEAR BAR.—Since our notice of the Wilmington discussion was in type, a later Wilmington Journal has come to hand, in which, though Gen. Dockery's notice of the matter *is not given*, it is stated that Mr. Person

"Defended Mr. Ashe's course from an implied attack by General Dockery, made with reference to the appropriation in the last Congress, which, by the exertions of Mr. Badger, was tacked as an amendment in the Senate to the Navy appropriation Bill, and subsequently lost in the House after a committee of conference had been procured. It is proper to remark here, that after exerting himself to the utmost, while so sick as hardly to be able to be about, on the last day Mr. Ashe was wholly unable to leave his room; otherwise he had hopes of having been able to have carried it through."

We do not know what may be the authority for this statement made by the Journal. But it is *not correct*.

In the House Journals for March 3d, 1853, the last day of the session referred to, (see Con. Globe, vol. 26, 2d session, 32d Congress,) from page 1117 to page 1145, Mr. Ashe's name appears among the yeas and nays *four* times—and *once* as making a speech and report from a Committee on an election case, and *once* as making a motion in regard to this very Cape Fear appropriation.

And what is more to the point, during Mr. Ashe's presence in the House, the Navy appropriation Bill, including the Senate's C. F. appropriation, was taken up *four* times, discussed and amended in various ways. And on pages 1144 and '45, after a speech by Hon. David Outlaw in favor of this appropriation, and a demand for tellers *by Mr. Ashe*, the vote upon it was taken and *it was rejected;* Ayes 43, Noes not counted. As Mr. Ashe's name does not again appear, we suppose he left the House immediately after the rejection by a vote so decisive that one can but wonder at the 'hopes' of which the Journal speaks.

It is very likely that he left *then* from indisposition, but the Journals show that on that day he *was* able "to leave his room" and to take an active part in the proceedings of the House. They also show that in the House, largely democratic as it was, he was able to obtain only 43 votes out of more than 200 members.

The Wilmington Journal has a very artful, if not a very honest, way of doing some things. It represents us as "defending" General Dockery against a pretended "charge" of having given $10,000 to Wake Forest College, which charge, or thing, it never heard of till it saw it in the Observer, and therefore gives its readers to understand that we originated the story, and that our object was, "not to correct this,—but to hint that if Mr. Dockery didn't give $10,000, he did give something, as it is at much pains to state."

Now, surprising as it may or may not be to the Journal, we did find the statement as to the $10,000 in the Concord Gazette, into which it had been copied from some other paper,—the Weldon Patriot we believe. It had also appeared editorially in the Asheville Spectator, and had been copied into many, we think nearly all, the Whig papers in the Eastern section. *If* the Journal was ignorant of this, (which we doubt,) its ignorance was no fault of ours. We chose to put a stop to the exaggeration, and to give the true statement. The truth was creditable to Gen. Dockery, and of course the Journal conceals the truth, and misrepresents our statement of it.

As to the incident respecting Davidson College, we know nothing personally; we gave authority for the statement, and that authority is *rather* better than a bald unsupported denial of the Journal.

As to internal improvements the Journal says, "In all the important movements made in the Legislature for the great works of the State, the democrats have borne a full share."

This is a most egregious mistake, showing the Journal to be again lacking in information, or in something even more important.

Let us take one "important movement," for an example. The North Carolina Rail Road bill passed the Senate by the casting vote of Mr. Speaker Graves. For the bill, 17 Whigs to 6 Locos, (including Mr. Graves.) Against it, 5 Whigs to 17 Locos. Is this bearing a full share? We cannot at this moment lay our hands on the vote in the House of Commons, but doubt not that it would present a similar result. Let the Journal publish it, if it dares, or the vote on any other measure of internal improvement.

GEN. DOCKERY IN STANLY COUNTY.—A letter to the Editors from that banner Whig region, Stanly county, says, "Gen. Dockery is going to make a clean brush in Stanly, as usual. But little said about Mr. Bragg, as he has just risen in the East, and is destined to set in the West, to rise no more."

THE NEW FLOUR WAREHOUSE.—An improvement very creditable to the town authorities, is the removal of the old, unsightly, unsafe, and inconvenient wooden building, so long used as the Flour Warehouse, and the substitution of a large and substantial brick building, 100 feet by 40, two stories high, covered with slate, and capable of holding eight thousand barrels of flour. When we looked into it on Monday last, there were about 1000 bbls., of which 449 had been received from wagons from the up country on that day—the largest receipts of any day this season.

During the last few months, the receipts of flour have been so unprecedentedly large, (thanks to the high price and the plank roads,) that half a dozen inconvenient buildings have been temporarily occupied. The probability is that the new building will hold as much as is likely, with the present facilities for shipping, to be here at any one time.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Spring Distribution from the School fund is advertised. This and the neighboring counties will receive as follows:

Cumberland	$2,126 76
Anson	1,290 72
Bladen	962 88
Brunswick	714 12
Chatham	1,926 60
Columbus	636 96
Duplin	1,333 32
Montgomery	739 56
Moore	1,026 24
Randolph	1,821 12
Richmond	952 32
Robeson	1,329 60
Sampson	1,477 32
Stanly	761 76
Union	1,110 96

SUICIDE.—On the 25th ult., Mr. John A. Cole of Moore county, committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle through the temple. He was alone at the time, though his wife and child were in an adjoining house. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was heard praying a moment before the gun went off. He had made an attempt to hang himself about three months previously. No cause known. His usual habit was quite cheerful.

THE FROST.—A letter from Albemarle, Stanly county, written on the 1st inst., says, "Our gardens all look as if they had been parched by fire. We have not heard from the country this morning, but fear the wheat crops are ruined. Corn is cut to the ground, with every thing else that could be killed by frost and ice."

NEW POST OFFICE.—A post office has been established on the F. & W. Plank Road, about 6 miles West of the Round Top, in Moore county, called Johnstown, and John A. Cameron, Esq., is Postmaster.

Mr. P. A. Page proposes to establish the "Weekly Independent," a Whig paper, in Pittsborough. The first number will be issued about June 1st. Terms $2 per annum in advance.

GEN. DOCKERY IN ANSON.—A business letter to the Editors, from a friend in Anson county, says,—

"Judging from present appearances, I believe Gen. Dockery will get the largest vote ever polled in Anson."

Gen. Dockery, as the journal will show, *did not vote* to give the election of Governor to the people.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Any one who will take the trouble to consult the volume of Proceedings and Debates in the Convention, published in 1836 by Jos. Gales & Son, from page 397 to page 400 inclusive, and from page 418 to page 424 inclusive, will find that Gen. Dockery *did vote* to give the election of Governor to the people; whilst several shining lights of the democracy voted against it, including Nathaniel Macon, Jesse Cooper, Weldon N. Edwards, Kimbrough Jones, and Louis D. Wilson.

COL. BRAGG'S BROTHER.—Among the many amusing eulogies of Col. Bragg's Brother, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, that of the Standard is pre-eminent. That paper says he was the son of his father, Thomas Bragg, the brother of Colonel Bragg, ditto of Judge Bragg, and that,

"Thomas Bragg's education was commenced at the excellent schools of Warren, and completed at the North in the Military Institute of the late Capt. Alden Partridge, where at the same time was pursuing the same studies that favorite son of North Carolina, the late Col. Michael Hoke."

We can't say all that for General Dockery. He did not commence at "the excellent schools of Warren," finish at the North "in the Military Institute of the late Capt. Alden Partridge," nor pursue the same studies "with the late Col. Michael Hoke," but *at home*, in the old field schools of Richmond county, North Carolina, and afterwards by hard study and close observation, aided by good hard sense, he has picked up knowledge enough to complete the education of Col. Bragg's Brother, as Gov. Graham did that of Col. Hoke—by teaching him in August next "the uses of (political) adversity."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Pacific has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton firm and active with an upward tendency, and an advance on better qualities of 1-16d. Flour has advanced 1s. a 2s. per bbl. Western canal 38s. 3d. a 38s. 6d; Baltimore 38s. Wheat has advanced 3d. Corn is in fair request at 40s. a 41s. 6d.

The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, arrived at New York in the steamer Pacific from Liverpool.

Mr. Holford, who resided in New York, in 1837, under the firm of Holford, Brancker & Co., as Bankers, recently died in London, leaving his fortune to the Prince of Wales.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, Mr. Slidell offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of allowing the President, during any recess of Congress, to suspend the neutrality laws—in other words to legalize piracy towards any nation that may, in the President's opinion, have wronged us. Mr. S. delivered a long speech on the subject, the violent tone of which may be judged from a single specimen, viz: that he would have preferred that reparation for the Black Warrior outrage should have been exacted by the summary blockade of Havana and the other principal ports of Cuba.

On Tuesday, the Indian appropriation bill occupied most of the day.

Survey of Coal Fields.—Mr. Badger submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to cause an examination and survey to be made of the coal fields on and in the neighborhood of Deep river, in the State of North Carolina, with a view to the establishment of a national foundry and armory.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, several Territorial bills were passed.

On Tuesday, Territorial business was again in order. The friends of the Nebraska bill declared their intention to bring it before the House, for discussion in some shape or other.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held at their Banking House in this town, on the 1st and 2nd inst. Daniel Dickson Esq. appearing as proxy for the State.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors by the proxy of the State.

John Walker,	David Reid,
P. K. Dickinson,	Owen Fennell,

The following were elected Directors by the Stockholders at large.

Thos. H. Wright,	A. J. DeRosset,
F. J. Hill,	J. D. Jones,
W. C. Bettencourt,	John Wooster,
W. A. Wright.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Thos. H. Wright was unanimously re-elected President; H. R. Savage, Cashier; J. D. Gardner, Teller; J. McLaurin, Ass't Teller; James A. Bradley, Book Keeper; J. G. Burr, Clerk.—*Wil. Herald.*

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

From "Old Bullion's" speech on the Nebraska Bill we extract the following paragraphs, well worthy of perusal:

I have said that this bill comes into Congress under the administration of a free State President; but I do not mean to say, or insinuate by that remark, that the President favors the bill. I know nothing of his disposition towards it; and if I did, I should not disclose it here. It would be unparliamentary, and a breach of the privileges of this House to do so. The President's opinions can only be made known to us by himself, in a message in writing. In that way it is his right, and often his duty, to communicate with us. And in that way there is no room for mistake in citing his opinions; no room for an unauthorized use of his name; no room for the imputation of contradictory opinions to him; and in that way he becomes responsible to the American people for the opinions he may deliver. All other modes of communication are forbid to him, as tending to an undue and unconstitutional interference with the freedom of legislation. It is not bribery alone attempted upon a member which constitutes a breach of the privileges of this House. It is any attempt to operate upon a member's vote by any consideration of hope or fear, favor or affection, prospect or reward, or dread of punishment. This is parliamentary law, as old as English Parliaments, constantly maintained by the British House of Commons, and lately declared in a most signal manner. It was during the reign of our old master, George the Third, and in the famous case of Mr. Fox's East India bill. A report was spread in Parliament by one of the Lords of the bed chamber, that the King was opposed to the bill; that he wished it defeated, and had said that he would consider any member his enemy who should vote for it. The House of Commons took fire at this report, and immediately resolved:

"That to report any opinion, or pretended opinion of his majesty, upon any bill depending in either House of Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, derogatory to the honor of the crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the Constitution of the country."

This resolve was adopted in a full House by a majority of seventy-three votes; and was only declaratory of existing parliamentary law—such as it had existed from the time that English counties and boroughs first sent knights of the shire and burgesses to represent them in the Parliament House. It is of English parliamentary law, and it is so recorded by Hatsell, and all the writers on that law. It is also American law, as old as our Congress; and, as such, recorded in Jefferson's Manual. It is honest law; and as such existent in every honest heart. Sir, the President of the United States can send us no opinions except in written messages, and no one can report his opinions to influence the conduct of members upon a bill, without becoming obnoxious to the censure which the British House of Commons pronounced upon the lord of the bed chamber, in the case of the King and the Fox East India bill.

Nor can the President's Secretaries—his head clerks, as Mr. Randolph used to call them—send us their opinions on any subject of legislation depending before us. They can only report, and that in writing, on the subject referred to them by law or by a vote of the Houses. Non-intervention is their duty in relation to our legislation; and if they attempt to intervene in any of our business, I must be allowed, for one, to repulse the attempt, and to express for it no higher degree of respect than that Mr. Burke expressed for the opinions of a British Lord Chancellor, delivered to the House of Commons, in a case in which he had no concern. Sir, I suppose I can be allowed to repeat any degree of comparison, or figure of speech which Mr. Burke could use on the floor of the House of Commons. He was a classic speaker, and, besides that, author of a treatise on the Sublime and Beautiful; though I do not consider the particular figure which I have to repeat, either sublime or picturesque in itself, to be a perfect illustration of either branch of his admired treatise. It was in reference to Lord Thurlow, who had intervened in some legislative business contrary to the statesman's sense of right and decency. Mr. Burke reproved the intrusive opinion, and declared that he did not care three jumps of a louse for it. Sir, I say the same of any opinion in which may be reported here from our Secretaries on any bill depending before us, and that in any form in which it may come from them—whether as a unit, or as integers.

Still less do I admit the right of intervention in our legislative duties in another class of intermeddlers, and who might not be able to meddle at all with our business, were it not for the ministration of our bounty. I speak of the public printers, who get their daily bread (and that buttered on both sides) by our daily printing; and who require the democratic members of this House, under the instant penalty of political damnation, to give in their adhesion to every bill which they call administration, and that in every change it may undergo—although more changeable than the moon. For that class of intermeddlers I have no parliamentary law to administer, nor any quotation from Burke to apply—nothing but a little fable to read; the value of which, as in all good fables, lies in its moral. It is in French, and entitled, "*L'Ane et son maitre;*" which, being done into English, signifies, "*The ass and his master;*" and runs thus:

"An ass took it into his head to scare his master, and put on a lion's skin and went and stood in the path. And when he saw his master coming he commenced roaring, as he thought; but he only brayed, and the master knew it was his ass: so he went up to him with a cudgel, and beat him nearly to death."

That is the end of the fable, and the moral of it is, "a caution to all asses to take care how they undertake to scare their masters." [Great applause.]

Mr. Chairman, this House will have fallen far below its constitutional mission, if it suffers itself to be governed by authority, or dragooned by its own hirelings. I am a man of no bargains, but act openly with any man that acts for the public good; and in this spirit, I offer the right hand of political friendship to every member of this body that will stand together to vindicate its privileges, protect its respectability, and [illegible] high places for which it was intended—the [illegible] ter branch of the American [illegible]ment.

The Farmer and the Artist.—"Of what use is all your study and your books?" said an honest farmer to an ingenious artist. "They don't make the corn grow, nor produce vegetables for market. My Sam does more good with his plough in one month, than you can do with your books and papers in one year."

"What plough does your son use?" asked the artist quietly.

"Why, he uses ——'s plough, to be sure. He can do nothing with any other. By using this plough, we save half the labor; and raise three times as much as we did with the old concern."

The artist turned over one of his sheets, and showed the farmer the drawing of his much praised plough, saying with a smile, "I am the inventor of your plough, and my name is ——."

The astonished farmer shook the artist heartily by the hand, and invited him to call at his house, and make it his home as long as he liked.

Sleeping on Sunday.—A minister of the 'kirk,' in good old Scotland, once discovered his wife fallen asleep in the midst of his homily on the Sabbath. So pausing in the strong, and possibly monotonous, flow of his oratory, he broke forth with this personal address, sharp and clear, but very deliberate:

"Susan!"

Susan opened her eyes and ears in a twinkling, as did all other dreamers in the house, whether asleep or awake.

"Susan, I dinna marry you for your wealth, sin' ye had none! And I dinna marry ye for your beauty; that the hail congregation can see. And if ye hae no grace, I have made a sair bargain."

Susan's slumbers were effectually broken up for that day.—*Rev. A. L. Stone.*

A Good Hit.—Certain members of Congress having declared themselves in favor of raising the rates of postage, on the ground that the Post Office Department now costs more than it produces, the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer states that Congress costs the people a round sum every year, and wonders if some plan might not be discovered by which it could be made to *pay expenses.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Monday evening last, EDWIN, infant son of Mr. Edwin Glover, aged 12 months and 23 days.

On the 24 inst., MARGARET, infant daughter of Isham and Mary E. Burke, aged 6 months and 28 days.

In Columbus, Ga., on the 1st ult., of typhoid pneumonia, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Geo. D. and Caroline E. Hooper, aged 3 years and 6 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

LUMBERTON'S LINE.—May 3d, Str Fanny Lutterloh; May 4th, Str Rowan—with goods for C. P. Haigh & Son, J. H. McEachern, W. McKay, J. Morrison, J. E. Patterson, J. H. Saunders & Co, J. W. Murphy, McDonald & Whitley, D. P. Johnson, Hinton & Parish, J. & N. A. Cameron, C. Wooten, H. A. London, McDonald & McMaster, J. H. Hall, M. McKinnon, J. W. Baker, S. T. Hawley & Son, C. A. Brown, McLaurin & Strange, E. J. Hale & Son, D. & W. McLaurin, C. E. Leete, N. McLean, W. H. Carver, N. Sikes, Benbow, [illegible] & Co, T. C. Fuller, W. N. Tilling hast, E. L. & J. A. [illegible]son.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 30—Barque Saranac from Cardenas. May 1—Brig Elvira from Bath, Me.; Schrs. Arab from Beaufort, N. C., Frances Barritt from Philadelphia, L. P. Smith, Mary D Hayman, Mist, Humming Bird, Wm A Ellis, and T. A Ward from New York, Araminta from Baltimore, Oregon and Harvest from Boston. May 2—Schrs Mary Powell and H. Hallock from New York, Arcturus, from Philadelphia. May 3—Brig Smackford, from New York.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Fayetteville, on the 21st of January, last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about [illegible] years, five feet [illegible] inches high, rather [illegible] thick set, small feet, [illegible] per teeth. Said girl was raised in [illegible] county, and will give twenty-five dollars for her delivery to me in Jail in the State so that I can get her, or twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JAMES D. DANIEL.

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
March 4, 1854. 76*tf

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,

To the Senate of the United States:

The bill entitled "An act making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons," which was presented to me on the 27th ultimo, has been maturely considered, and is returned to the Senate, the House in which it originated, with a statement of the objections which have required me to withhold from it my approval.

In the performance of this duty prescribed by the Constitution, I have been compelled to resist the deep sympathies of my own heart in favor of the humane purpose sought to be accomplished, and to overcome the reluctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two Houses of Congress, and present my own opinions in opposition to the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, which possesses so fully my confidence and respect

If, in presenting my objections to this bill, I should say more than strictly belongs to the measure, or is required for the discharge of my official obligation, let it be attributed to a sincere desire to justify my act before those whose good opinion I so highly value, and to that earnestness which springs from my deliberate conviction, that a strict adherence to the terms and purposes of the Federal compact, offers the best, if not the only, security for the preservation of our blessed inheritance of representative liberty

The bill provides, in substance:

First. That ten millions of acres of land be granted to the several States, to be apportioned among them in the compound ratio of the geographical area, and representation of said States in the House of Representatives

Second. That wherever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at the regular price of private entry, the proportion of said ten millions of acres falling to such State, shall be selected from such lands within it; and that to the States in which there are no such public lands, land scrip shall be issued to the amount of their distributive shares, respectively; said scrip not to be entered by said States, but to be sold by them, and subject to entry by their assignees, provided that none of it shall be sold at less than one dollar per acre, under penalty of forfeiture of the same to the United States

Third. That the expenses of the management and superintendence of said lands, and of the moneys received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States

Fourth. That the gross proceeds of the sales of such lands, or land scrip so granted, shall be invested by the several States in safe stocks, to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest to be appropriated to the maintenance of the indigent insane within the several States

Fifth. That annual returns of lands or scrip sold shall be made by the States to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole grant be subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed in the bill, to be assented to by legislative acts of said States.

This bill, therefore, proposes that the Federal Government shall make provision to the amount of the value of ten millions of acres of land, for an eleemosynary object within the several States, to be administered by the political authority of the same; and it presents, at the threshold, the question, whether any such act, on the part of the Federal Government, is warranted and sanctioned by the Constitution, the provisions and principles of which are to be protected and sustained as a first and paramount duty.

It cannot be questioned that if Congress have power to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane; and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States. It has the same power to provide hospitals and other local establishments for the care and cure of every species of human infirmity, and thus to assume all that duty of either public philanthropy, or public necessity to the dependent, the orphan, the sick, or the needy, which is now discharged by the States themselves, or by corporate institutions, or private endowments existing under the legislation of the States. The whole field of public beneficence is thrown open to the care and culture of the Federal Government. Generous impulses no longer encounter the limitations and control of our imperious fundamental law. For, however worthy may be the present object in itself, it is only one of a class. It is not exclusively worthy of benevolent regard. Whatever considerations dictate sympathy for this particular object, apply, in like manner, if not in the same degree, to idiotcy, to physical disease, to extreme destitution. If Congress may and ought to provide for any one of these objects, it may and ought to provide for them all. And if it be done in this case, what answer shall be given, when Congress shall be called upon, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a similar course of legislation in the others? It will, obviously, be vain to reply that the object is worthy, but that the application has taken a wrong direction.

The power will have been deliberatively assumed, the general obligation will, by this act, have been acknowledged, and the question of means and expediency will alone be left for consideration. The decision upon the principle, in any one case, determines it for the whole class. The question presented, therefore, clearly is upon the constitutionality and propriety of the Federal Government assuming to enter into a novel and vast field of legislation, namely, that of providing for the care and support of all those, among the [illegible] States, who, by any form of [illegible] cets of public philanthropy, [illegible] st feelingly, acknowledge [illegible] us all, as men and citi- highest and holiest of our [illegible] those who, in the mysterious order of Providence, are subject to want and to disease of body or mind, but I cannot find any authority in the Constitution for making the Federal Government the great almoner of public charity throughout the United States. To do so would, in my judgment, be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and subversive of the whole theory upon which the Union of these States is founded. And if it were admissible to contemplate the exercise of this power, for any object whatever, I cannot avoid the belief that it would, in the end, be prejudicial rather than beneficial to the noble offices of charity, to have the charge of them transferred from the States to the Federal Government. Are we not too prone to forget that the Federal Union is the creature of the States, not they of the Federal Union? We were the inhabitants of Colonies distinct in local government one from the other, before the Revolution. By that Revolution the Colonies each became an independent State. They achieved that independence, and secured its recognition by the agency of a consulting body, which, from being an assembly of the ministers of distinct sovereignties, instructed to agree to no form of government which did not leave the domestic concerns of each State to itself, was appropriately denominated a Congress. When, having tried the experiment of the confederation, they resolved to change that for the present Federal Union, and thus to confer on the Federal Government more ample authority, they scrupulously measured such of the functions of their cherished sovereignty as they chose to delegate to the General Government. With this aim, and to this end, the fathers of the Republic framed the Constitution, in and by which the independent and sovereign States united themselves, for certain specified objects and purposes, and for those only, leaving all powers not therein set forth as conferred on one or another of the three great departments, the legislative, the executive, and the judicial, indubitably with the States. And when the people of the several States had, in their State conventions, and thus alone, given effect and force to the Constitution, not content that any doubt should, in future, arise as to the scope and character of this act, they engrafted thereon the explicit declaration that:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Can it be controverted that the great mass of the business of Government that involved, in the social relations, the internal arrangements of the body politic; the mental and moral culture of men; the development of local resources of wealth; the punishment of crimes in general; the preservation of order; the relief of the needy, or otherwise unfortunate members of society, did, in practice, remain with the States; that none of these objects of local concern are, by the Constitution, expressly or impliedly prohibited to the States, and that none of them are, by any express language of the Constitution, transferred to the United States? Can it be claimed that any of these functions of local administration and legislation are vested in the Federal Government by any implication? I have never found anything in the Constitution which is susceptible of such a construction. No one of the enumerated powers touches the subject, or has even a remote analogy to it. The powers conferred upon the United States have reference to Federal relations, or to the means of accomplishing or executing things of Federal relation. So, also, of the same character are the powers taken away from the States by enumeration. In either case, the powers granted and the powers restricted were so granted or so restricted only where it was requisite for the maintenance of peace and harmony between the States, or for the purpose of protecting their common interests, and defending their common sovereignty, against aggression from abroad or insurrection at home.

I shall not discuss the question of power sometimes claimed for the General Government, under the clause of the eighth section of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States," because if it has not already been settled upon sound reason and authority, it never will be. I take the received and just construction of that article, as if written to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, *in order* to pay the debts, and *in order* to provide for the common defense and general welfare. It is not a substantive general power, to provide for the welfare of the United States, but is a limitation on the grant of power to raise money by taxes, duties, and imposts. If it were otherwise, all the rest of the Constitution, consisting of carefully enumerated, and cautiously guarded grants of specific powers, would have been useless, if not delusive. It would be impossible, in that view, to escape from the conclusion, that these were inserted only to mislead for the present, and instead of enlightening and defining the pathway of the future, to involve its action in the mazes of doubtful construction. Such a conclusion the character of the men who framed that sacred instrument will never permit us to form. Indeed, to suppose it susceptible of any other construction would be to consign all the rights of the States, and of the people of the States, to the mere discretion of Congress, and thus to clothe the Federal Government with authority to control the sovereign States, by which the States would have been dwarfed into provinces or departments, and all sovereignty vested in an absolute consolidated central power, against which the spirit of liberty has so often, and in so many countries, struggled in vain. In my judgment you cannot, by tributes to humanity, make any adequate compensation for the wrong you would inflict by removing the sources of power and political action from those who are to be thereby affected. If the time shall ever arrive when, for an object appealing however strongly to our sympathies, the dignity of the States shall bow to the dictation of Congress, by conforming their legislation thereto, when the power, and majesty, and honor of those who created shall become subordinate to the thing of this creation, I but feebly utter my apprehensions when I express my firm conviction that we shall see "the beginning of the end."

Fortunately, we are not left in doubt as to the purpose of the Constitution, any more than as to its express language, for, although the history of its formation, as recorded in the Madison papers, shows that the Federal Government, in its present form, emerged from the conflict of opposing influences, which have continued to divide statesmen from that day to this, yet the rule is clearly defined powers, and of strict construction, presided over the actual conclusion and subsequent adoption of the Constitution.

President Madison, in the Federalist, says: "The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments, are numerous and indefinite. Its" (the General Government's) "jurisdiction extends to certain enumerated objects only, and leaves to the several States a residuary and inviolable sovereignty over all other objects."

In the same spirit, President Jefferson invokes "the support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies;" and President Jackson said that our true strength and wisdom are not promoted by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States, but that, on the contrary, they consist "not in binding the States more closely to the center, but in leaving each more unobstructed in its proper orbit."

The framers of the Constitution, in refusing to confer on the Federal Government any jurisdiction over these purely local objects, in my judgment, manifested a wise forecast and broad comprehension of the true interests of these objects themselves. It is clear that public charities within the States can be efficiently administered only by their authority. The bill before me concedes this, for it does not commit the funds it provides to the administration of any other authority.

I cannot but repeat what I have before expressed, that if the several States, many of which have already laid the foundation of munificent establishments of local beneficence, and nearly all of which are proceeding to establish them, shall be led to suppose, as they will be, should this bill become a law, that Congress is to make provision for such objects, the fountains of charity will be dried up at home, and the several States, instead of bestowing their own means on the social wants of their own people, may themselves, through the strong temptation, which appeals to States as to individuals, become humble suppliants for the bounty of the Federal Government, reversing their true relation to this Union.

Having stated my views of the limitation of the powers conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, I deem it proper to call attention to the third section of the fourth article, and to the provisions of the sixth article, bearing directly upon the question under consideration; which, instead of aiding the claim to power exercised in this case, tend, it is believed, strongly to illustrate and explain positions which, even without such support, I cannot regard as questionable.

The third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, is in the following terms: "The Congress shall have power to *dispose* of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claim of the United States, or of any particular State."—The sixth article, is as follows, to wit: that "All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation."

For a correct understanding of the terms used, in the third section of the fourth article, above quoted, reference should be had to the history of the times in which the Constitution was formed and adopted. It was decided upon in convention on the 17th September, 1787, and by it Congress was empowered to "dispose of," &c., "the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The only territory then belonging to the United States, was that then recently ceded by the several States, to wit: by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by South Carolina in August, 1787, only the month before the formation of the Constitution. The cession from Virginia contained the following provision:

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions, in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide *disposed of* for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

Here the object for which these lands are to be disposed of, is clearly set forth, and the power to dispose of them granted by the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, clearly contemplates such disposition only. If such be the fact, and in my mind there can be no doubt of it, then you have again, not only no implication in favor of the contemplated grant, but the strongest authority against it.

Furthermore, this bill is in violation of the faith of the Government, pledged in the act of January 28, 1847. The nineteenth section of that act declares, "That, for the payment of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, the sales of the public lands are hereby pledged; and it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to use and apply all moneys which may be received into the Treasury for the sales of the public lands after the first day of January, 1848, first to pay the interest on all stocks issued by virtue of this act; and secondly, to use the balance of said receipts, after paying the interest aforesaid, in the purchase of said stocks at their market value," &c. The debts then contracted have not been liquidated, and the language of this section, and the obligations of the United States under it, are too plain to need comment.

I have been unable to discover any distinction, on constitutional grounds, or grounds of expediency, between an appropriation of ten millions of dollars, directly from the money in the Treasury, for the object contemplated, and the appropriation of lands presented for my sanction. And yet, I cannot doubt, that if the bill proposed ten millions of dollars from the Treasury of the United States, for the support of indigent insane in the several States, that the constitutional question involved in the act would have attracted forcibly the attention of Congress.

I respectfully submit, that, in a constitutional point of view, it is wholly immaterial whether the appropriation be in money or in land

The public domain is the common property of the Union, just as much as the surplus proceeds of that, and of duties on imports remaining unexpended in the Treasury. As such, it has been pledged, is now pledged, and may need to be so pledged again for public indebtedness.

As property, it is distinguished from actual money chiefly in this respect: that its profitable management sometimes requires that portions of it be appropriated to local objects, in the States wherein it may happen to lie, as would be done by any prudent proprietor to enhance the sale-value of his private domain. All such grants of land are, in fact, a disposal of it for value received; but they afford no precedent, or constitutional reason, for giving away the public lands. Still less do they give sanction to appropriations for objects which have not been entrusted to the Federal Government, and therefore belong exclusively to the States.

To assume that the public lands are applicable to ordinary State objects, whether of public structures, police, charity, or expenses of State administration, would be to disregard, to the amount of the value of the public lands, all the limitations of the Constitution, and confound, to that extent, all distinctions between the rights and powers of the States, and those of the United States. For if the public lands may be applied to the support of the poor, whether sane or insane, if the disposal of them and their proceeds be not subject to the ordinary limitations of the Constitution, then Congress possesses unqualified power to provide for expenditures in the States by means of the public lands, even to the degree of defraying the salaries of Governors, judges, and all other expenses of the Government, and internal administration within the several States. The conclusion from the general survey of the whole subject is, to my mind, irresistible, and closes the question, both of right and of expediency, so far as regards the principle of the appropriation proposed in this bill. Would not the admission of such a power in Congress to dispose of the public domain, work the practical abrogation of some of the most important provisions of the Constitution? If the systematic reservation of a definite portion of the public lands (the sixteenth section) in the States, for the purpose of education, and occasional grants for similar purposes be cited as contradicting these conclusions, the answer, as it appears to me, is obvious and satisfactory. Such reservations and grants, besides being a part of the conditions on which the proprietary right of the United States is maintained, along with the eminent domain of a particular State, and by which the public land remains free from taxation in the State in which it lies, as long as it remains the property of the United States, are the acts of a mere land owner, disposing of a small share of his property in a way to augment the value of the residue, and in this mode to encourage the early occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer.

The great example of apparent donation of lands to the States, likely to be relied upon as sustaining the principles of this bill, is the relinquishment of swamp lands to the States in which they are situated; but this, also, like other grants already referred to, was based expressly upon grounds clearly distinguishable in principle from any which can be assumed for the bill herewith returned, viz: upon the interest and duty of the proprietor.—They were charged, and not without reason, to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The measure was predicated, not only upon the ground of the disease inflicted upon the people of the States which the United States could not justify, as a just and honest proprietor, but also upon an express limitation of the application of the proceeds, in the first instance, to purposes of levees and drains, thus protecting the health of the inhabitants, and, at the same time, enhancing the value of the remaining lands belonging to the General Government. It is not to be denied that Congress, while administering the public lands as a proprietor, within the principle distinctly announced in my annual message, may sometimes have failed to distinguish accurately between objects which are and which are not within its constitutional powers

After the most careful examination, I find but two examples in the acts of Congress which furnish any precedent for the present bill, and those examples will, in my opinion, serve rather as a warning than as an inducement to tread in the same path.

The first is the act of March 3d, 1819, granting a township of land to the Connecticut asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb.

The second that of April 5th, 1826, making a similar grant of land to the Kentucky asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

The first more than thirty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and the second more than a quarter of a century ago.

These acts were unimportant as to the amount appropriated, and, so far as I can ascertain, were passed on two grounds; first, that the object was a charitable one, and secondly, that it was national. To say that it was a charitable object, is only to say that it was an object of expenditure proper for the competent authority; but it no more tended to show that it was a proper object of expenditure by the United States, than is any other purely local object, appealing to the best sympathies of the human heart, in any of the States. And the suggestion that a school for the mental culture of the deaf and dumb in Connecticut, or Kentucky, is a national object, only shows how loosely this expression has been used when the purpose was to procure appropriations by Congress. It is not perceived how a school of this character is otherwise national than is any establishment of religious or moral instruction. All the pursuits of industry, everything which promotes the material or intellectual well-being of the race, every ear of corn or boll of cotton which grows, is national in the same sense; for each one of these things goes to swell the aggregate of national prosperity and happiness of the United States; but it confounds all meaning of language to say that these things are "national," as equivalent to "Federal," so as to come within any of the classes of appropriation for which Congress is authorized by the Constitution to legislate

It is a marked point in the history of the Constitution, that when it was proposed to empower Congress to establish a university, the proposition was confined to the District intended for the future seat of Government of the United States, and that even that proposed clause was omitted in consideration of the exclusive powers conferred on Congress to legislate for that District. Could a more decisive indication of the true construction and the spirit of the Constitution in regard to all matters of this nature have been given? It proves that such objects were considered by the convention as appertaining to local legislation only, that they were not comprehended, either expressly or by implication, in the grant of general power to Congress, and that, consequently, they remained with the several States.

The general result at which I have arrived is the necessary consequence of those views of the relative rights, powers, and duties of the States and of the Federal Government which I have long entertained, and often expressed, and in reference to which my convictions do but increase in force with time and experience.

I have thus discharged the unwelcome duty of respectfully stating my objections to this bill, with which I cheerfully submit the whole subject to the wisdom of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1854.

Is Gen. Jackson good Authority?—We hope our Democratic friends will not fail to remember that Gen. Jackson in his annual message of 1832, made use of the following language concerning the public lands. "As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, (the payment of the public debt,) the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony and general interest of the American people."

Wil. Herald.

Discontinuance of Post Offices.—A recent advertisement, by the Post Office Department, for contracts for carrying the mails in the Western States during the succeeding two years requires that the contractor's pay must be derived exclusively from the net proceeds of the office supplied, within a certain sum to be named by him; that the excess of net proceeds, if any, beyond such sum, must be held by the Postmaster, subject to the draft of the Department; and that if the net proceeds fall short of the amount of the bid or agreement the deficiency cannot in any case be supplied by the Department—the effect of which will be to discontinue all Post Offices which do not pay the expenses of carrying the mails to them. It is believed that there is a vast number of Post Offices throughout the country that will not be able to meet these demands of the Department upon them, and that they will therefore have to be discontinued. It will be a very serious inconvenience to the people in remote and sparsely settled regions of the country.

Mr. Borland has given notice that he resigns his mission to Central America, to take effect on the first of May—thus he will receive $22,000 for a few months actual service. Still, we have no doubt the Government will be glad to close the mission even on these terms.

The Rail Roads in Canada are revolutionizing the country, and especially the landed estate there. Where recently but only two thousand passengers passed over the stage route from Niagara to Detroit in a year, now fifteen hundred pass over the same route every day. The number of passengers also only foreshadows the increased amount of freight taken between the same points. The change is very wonderful, but only a confirmation of what Rail Roads have been doing for trade for more than a score of years past.

Another considerable fire occured at Charleston on Wednesday morning last, by which 12 or 15 wooden buildings were destroyed.

All Talk.—The Standard pretends to see something extraordinarily meritorious in the fact that a larger amount of money has been distributed for the Common School purposes during the term of Gov. Reid than ever before, and thence argues that there is no need for a change in the officers of the State government. This is really one of the most puerile attempts to make party capital out of nothing that we have ever witnessed. The Standard might as well attribute the increase in value of real estate in this city and in fact all over the country to the irresistible influence of Democratic principles. Suppose the State of North Carolina had not received a portion of her share of the proceeds of the public lands, which was accomplished by Whig votes and was purely a Whig measure, would Gov. Reid and his confreres of the Literary Board ever have been able to distribute as large amounts as they have done? Suppose the banks of the State and of Cape Fear had not been able to make as large dividends as they have for some years past; where would the Literary board have been able to get the funds to distribute? And yet if the Democratic policy towards these Banks, that was sedulously advocated and voted for by the present Democratic candidate for Governor, and that put the editor of the Standard in the place he now occupies, had been carried out, these very Banks so far from being able to declare a dividend, would not even have had an existence.

We might pursue this subject further, but the attempt of the Standard is so manifestly absurd and ridiculous, that it is only necessary to state it to give it a prompt and complete quietus.

Ral. Star.

Convention and Free Suffrage.—The locofoco papers harp very much upon the recommendation contained in the sixth resolution of the Whig Convention, that the Legislature, in calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, provide so that there should be no change in the basis of representation in the Senate or House of Commons. They have used all manner of expedients to prejudice the minds of the West against this, by senseless prating about a limited Convention, denominating it an absurd proposition, an impossibility, &c. But the great sanhedrim of the party meets here, composed of those who differ, according to their own declarations, as widely as the poles on this question, and amongst other things, resolves "that we (they) are opposed under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons." Now how they can have the effrontery to talk about the absurdity of the restriction proposed by the Whig Convention, when they are not only opposed to the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution at all, but even declare they are opposed to a change in the basis, is perfectly incomprehensible except their consummate arrogance and impudence be taken into account.

Raleigh Star.

"If the *Herald* means that Mr. Bragg has always opposed a judicious system of improvements by the State, he is worse than mistaken."

Warrenton News.

We want the proofs. The charge is distinctly made that Mr Bragg has heretofore been opposed to the doctrine of Internal Improvements by the State. Will this be denied? We said nothing about "a judicious system." A "judicious system," in his estimation probably is, to be in favor of improvements already established *that pay.*

Wilmington Herald.

North Carolina Railroad.—We learn that on Monday next the workmen will commence at the new Depot laying down the track on this road All the necessary arrangements having been made we expect the work will progress rapidly, and we shall shortly have the gratification of announcing its completion.—*Ral. Standard.*

Rev. George McNeill, recent pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Asheboro', has received and accepted a call to Washington, in this State. He will commence his pastoral labors in this new field of labor some time during the ensuing Fall.

North Carolinian.

The lingual blunders of our distinguished Minister at Paris are continually provoking the criticisms of "our own correspondents" in both hemispheres. Every arrival from Europe brings us a fresh supply of newspaper commentaries upon the ludicrous and amusing "fixes" he happens to get into through his ignorance of the French language. When the Brigadier appoints men as Ambassadors, who know nothing of the language of the government to which they are accredited, he should send along an interpreter, in order to render his officers useful, and protect the credit of the country. The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier is responsible for the following paragraph:

"Witness the embarrassment of our amiable minister to Paris. At the Tuilleries, he was unable to get through with the ceremony of presenting those of his countrymen and countrywomen who had taken the pains to get themselves up for the occasion in approved court fashions.—One young lady, (from Baltimore,) submitting with less resignation than the rest to their disappointment, introduced herself to the Empress, and reminding her of an old friend with whom both were intimate, was favored with quite a cordial welcome. I am not sure that Her Majesty did not encourage the lady—who had thus momentarily assumed the functions of an ambassador—to present also some of her companions. The same young lady found what "boarding school French" she was mistress of highly serviceable to the worthy minister. About an hour after she had performed, in his stead, this ceremony of presentation, she discovered him vainly trying to explain to one and then to another usher that he was slightly indisposed, and wished to leave. In their turn, the ushers were vainly trying to explain to him that no one could pass by that particular door (which led perhaps to the supper-room) at that particular time. The minister was in a sore plight at the Tuilleries; like Sterne's starling, and suggestive of the Bastile, he might have cried (in English,—"American," I mean, begging Mr. Marcy's pardon.) "I can't get out! I can't get out!" But the stupid ushers would not have understood him had not his fair countrywoman come to his rescue. He should appoint her Secretary of Legation, if he does not even resign his Ambassadorship in her favor. She has proved that she can make herself understood at Court, and was favorably received there, although she wore neither gold lace, cocked hat, sword, blue coat, nor white kerseymeres."

A Portrait of Sir Charles Napier.—An English paper uses a rather free pencil in the following sketch:

"A farmer-looking man, with a fat face, thick lips, and a tremendous nose covered with snuff; large ears' like two flaps of a saddle, and like 'Uncle Ned' in lyric history, with no wool to speak of on the top of his head, although his phrenological developments display an extensive surface where the wool ought to grow; the head placed on the body of a stunted alderman, whose clothes appear to have been pitchforked on his back, with one shirt collar up and the other down, his waistcoat buttoned awry, and his shirt front smeared with snuff—and you have the portrait of Sir Charles Napier."

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RICHMOND WHIG.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1854.

The proposition made by Mr. Slidell in the Senate yesterday to give to the President the power to suspend our neutrality laws during the future recess of Congress, is perhaps the most unblushing and audacious that ever emanated from a Locofoco brain. Stripped of its disguises, it simply means that Frank Pierce shall be invested with authority to make war upon Spain, for the avowed purpose of despoiling her of Cuba. A more atrocious and piratical conception never entered the head of the most lawless pirate. It is astonishing that the Senate should have treated it with ordinary respect, or have even countenanced it as to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution should have been instantaneously rejected and the public character been thus promptly and emphatically vindicated.

The Constitution vests in Congress alone the power to declare war, and that body has no power to delegate it to any person whatever. A violation of our neutrality laws would virtually be a declaration of war, and would therefore have the same practical effect as a formal declaration of hostilities.

It is worthy of note that this proposition of Mr. Slidell is warmly endorsed by the Union, which plainly intimates that it also meets with the President's approval. This is not at all astonishing. The Brigadier would naturally be anxious to be entrusted with such extraordinary powers, and if granted would most probably exercise them. He is perfectly conscious of the ignominious failure of his administration, and would gladly rush into a war, to retrieve, if possible, his character with the country. But fortunately there is too much good sense in Congress to allow him such an opportunity.

A dispatch from Louisville, dated [illegible] says:

Nathaniel Wolfe, one of the counsel engaged to defend the Wards, having said [illegible] the citizens of Louisville were a set of [illegible] hounds, and impeached the veracity of Judge Barber's witnesses, was [illegible] prove deaf to his resistless [illegible] covered it with egg[illegible]. A [illegible] been called at the Court House [illegible] indignation against Wolfe. [illegible] exists in regard to Wolfe's speech.

NEW YORK, May 3rd.—The steamer [illegible] Warrior has arrived from Havana, which [illegible] she left on the 28th ult. She was received with marked courtesy by the authorities, [illegible] was accepted without comment. The [illegible] healthy. No news of importance.

Public Meeting.

The undersigned, the Chairman of the County [illegible] of Cumberland, and the Magistrate of Police [illegible] of the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully give notice that a Meeting, to which all the Citizens of the County and Town are invited, will be held on the Court House at 3 o'clock P. M., at the TOWN HALL in Fayetteville, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Convention at Wilmington to be held on the 4th day of the month, on the subject of improving the [illegible] at the mouth of Cape Fear River.

DENEN ROBINSON,
Chairman of the County Court.
JOSEPH AREY,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1854.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE undersigned informs his friends, and the [illegible] port in circulation, to the effect that he has [illegible] out his Boating interest, is *untrue*.

My Boats are in prime order, and will continue to serve shippers as heretofore.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1854.

SODA WATER.

FRESH SARATOGA WATER in pint and [illegible] bottles
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA. For sale by
SAML. J. HINSDALE.

May 4, 1854.

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and Lot on the South East Corner of the Court House Square. It is one of the best stands for keeping a public house in the town of Fayetteville, and any person who would properly attend to it might make a fortune in a few years. The Stables and Out-houses are convenient and well arranged; and the Western Railroad, now commenced and soon to be completed, will pass within two hundred yards of the Market.

The property will be sold on terms accommodating to the purchaser.

If not disposed of at private sale before Tuesday of May Court, this property will be sold at public auction at the Market House, at 12 o'clock of that day.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1854.

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Co.

THE Annual Meeting of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday the 4th of May next. GEORGE McNEILL, Pres't.

April 28, 1854.

Card to our Fayetteville Friends.

SCOTT & BALDWIN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Wilmington, N. C.

BEG to call the attention of the Gentlemen of Fayetteville to the fact that they are now opening direct from Paris, a fashionable and varied assortment of Goods for the male portion of the community.

The newest designs of FANCY CASSIMERES; elegant assortment of SILK, CASHMERE and MARSEILLES VESTINGS; also, plain French Black Cassimeres, SILK WARP, beautiful textures, besides Black, Blue, Olive, Claret, Adelaide, and Drab Cloths, in varieties.

All the above goods we are ready to make up in the most approved style. Our Cutting Department superintended by Mons. Antonio Blain, late of Paris, whose unrivalled skill as a Cutter stands without a parallel before the world!

Our new and beautiful supply of FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Silk stripe Half-Hose, Lisle thread do, and Cotton thread" British Cotton do, for Men and Boys; elegant supply of Silk Cravats, fancy and [illegible] worth your examination.

Also, 24 dozen Silk, Gauze, Cashmere, and Lisle Thread Under-Shirts. The variety will be [illegible] COOL TO LOOK AT IT.

Those Patent "YOKE SEAM" SHIRTS, for sale among our immense stock, are the most [illegible] ment worn by the human family. Never [illegible] in giving perfect satisfaction to the wearer.

A great variety of Standing Collars, of the latest style.

Now opening, all of our superior [illegible] Coats, white and colored. Also, Summer [illegible] every description; Vests of newest style [illegible] ety, besides Pants, a numberless variety [illegible] patterns.

☞ CALL AT SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
Market Street.

Wilmington, March 18, 1854.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

It becomes our duty to state, from [illegible] that there is a compound patented by Messrs. Brace & [illegible] corner of Dunne street, that in a pre-eminent degree [illegible] modern preparations, and the best evidence that [illegible] the "Mexican Mustang Liniment" is that it relieves the [illegible] and desirable objects which its worthy inventors have [illegible] demonstrated in their advertisement in another [illegible] well acquainted with a gentleman in this city, who [illegible] our office every other day for the last three years, and [illegible] the period of seven years, as he states, suffered [illegible] at intervals in his knee joint, from rheumatism, and [illegible] has had recourse to every description of [illegible] within the reach of purchase, yet not the least [illegible] them afford him. About two months since he was induced [illegible] the Mustang Liniment, and after about thirteen [illegible] found himself entirely relieved from all rheumatic pain [illegible] both Ankle [illegible]

From a personal acquaintance with the individual mentioned in the preceding paragraph, we have no hesitation in endorsing the statement. [Eds. Democrat.]

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1854.

For Governor,

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Fayetteville, Wednesday, May 10.
Absalom Kelly's Store, Moore, Thursday, May 11
" Friday, May 12.

☞ *Gen. Dockery will speak in this place, at the Court House, on Wednesday next, the 10th inst. It is desired that everybody should be present.*

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, May 8th.

The Democratic candidate, Thos. Bragg Esq., will speak here at 11 o'clock. Mr. Bragg goes from this place to Fayetteville, to meet Gen. Dockery.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—We have thought right to put upon record the President's veto that beneficent bill to provide for the thirty thousand poor insane beings whose care falls upon those who have the means and the heart to care for them. It is a feeble document, and will undergo a most searching criticism in the Senate when the debate has already occurred on it, in which it was severely handled by Mr. Brown of Miss., a Democrat, and by Messrs. Foot, Dixon, Bell, and Jones of Tenn., and defended by Messrs. Hunter, Toombs, Butler, Douglas, Weller and Rusk.

A similar bill passed the Senate in 1851, by a vote of 26 to 16. And this bill passed at the present session as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Everett, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Morton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade and Walker—25.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pettit, Rusk and Williams—12.

Absent 23—two vacancies.

It passed the House by a vote of 81 to 53.

It is likely that it will now pass the Senate by the required vote of two-thirds, but that it will fall of that vote in the House.

The National Intelligencer says,—

"The public lands have been bestowed by law for many objects of humanity, education, and public improvement, that when this most beneficent measure of all—not local or partial, but general in its application—giving to the States for the most purpose to which their individual resources are inadequate only a portion of that which is their due—a measure which had received the sanction of one branch or the other of successive Congresses, and now the concurrent sanction of both—we confess that we were not prepared to see it receive its quietus from the application of the Tribunitian power of the veto."

Mr. Brown enumerated some of those objects to which lands have been granted, viz: schools and colleges in Mississippi and Indiana, the constitutionality of which he says the President by application admits. Yet he says truly the constitution is as silent in regard to these as to the insane. "If the President (said Mr. Brown,) will point to the clause which authorizes grants of lands to schools and colleges, I will show him the clause which authorizes the grant proposed by this bill." Mr. Jefferson himself approved of a bill in 1803, granting lands to a college in Mississippi.

Mr. Brown asked, where is the clause in the constitution which authorises the grant of lands to build rail roads? or to promote the public health?

It is understood from the language of the message, that the President will veto the Homestead bill also, should it pass. And that would go far to reconcile us to the present veto. But Mr. Douglas says that the Homestead bill is constitutional, though the Insane bill is not. According to his view, the lands may be given away to any one who will take them, except the indigent insane. Should this be the genuine Locofoco doctrine, prevalent at the White House, it will be a bad business indeed.

THE BLACK WARRIOR DIFFICULTY NOT SETTLED.—We refer with deep regret to the statement from Africa, showing that the Black Warrior affair, instead of being promptly settled, has assumed a most threatening aspect. This is what we feared at the first, but previous accounts had led us to believe the difficulty settled.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.—Mr. Richardson, chairman of the Committee on Territories, has given notice that he will move on this day to take up the Nebraska bill, by postponing all bills which stand before it on the calendar.

MASONIC INSTITUTE, GERMANTON, N. C.—We are glad to see, from the Catalogue, just printed, that this Institution is very flourishing. It numbers 121 Students. Rev. George M. Everhart, Principal.

MAIL ROUTE.—There is a great want of mail facilities in this State, and consequently the circulation of newspapers and diffusion of general intelligence are much more restricted than is right. We therefore always rejoice to see a movement made in favor of new mail routes.

We learn that an effort will be made to get a weekly stage from Carthage to Centre, in Moore county. It would supply five Post offices besides to the establishment of others, would be a great benefit to a much neglected portion of the Pee Dee country, and would afford the shortest stage route from Fayetteville to Salisbury.

We hope the people will move earnestly in the matter.

The Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, of Halifax, N. C. has accepted an invitation from the graduating class of the University of N. C. to deliver the Valedictory Sermon at the coming Commencement.

We are indebted to the Hon. Sion H. Rogers for public documents.

GEN. DOCKERY AT LUMBERTON.

Lumberton, May 4, 1854.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—Gentlemen: Our old friend and neighbor, Genl. Dockery, was with us yesterday. He addressed a considerable number of persons in the Court House, in a speech of some hour and a half in length, and to the entire satisfaction of every Whig present. He handled his various topics in that bold, unequivocating and felicitous style, that cheered his friends and renewed and strengthened their confidence in the glorious Whig principles he advocated. He spoke to suit us, and "pronounced" to suit us, and every thing he said and all he did suited us, so much so that I doubt if any Candidate for Governor in this State ever received a more cordial and hearty support in this county that Genl. Dockery will receive. He was well received and kindly treated by some of the Democrats here, several of whom turned out and listened to him with marked attention. The Locofocos did not go out to hear him. He was not disturbed during his speech; a young officious of the Democrats put a note written in pencil on the desk before him, demanding his opinions on the Nebraska Bill; the Genl. answered him promptly and I presume the capital was not made out of the question that was intended. He left this morning for Elizabethtown in Bladen.

ANSON COUNTY.—An anonymous writer in the Carolinian thinks that Gen. Dockery is not popular in Anson, and that he will not receive the vote claimed by a very intelligent Anson Whig in a letter to us. The election will decide the matter, by showing, as it did in 1851, that, popular or unpopular, Gen. Dockery *always gets the votes*. In that year, Anson county gave him 872 votes against 262 for that great gun of democracy, Green W. Caldwell, who stands so well with his party as to have received its nominations for the Legislature, for Congress, and even for Governor. Now 610 out of 1134, is a pretty fair majority, and if that don't show that Gen. Dockery is popular in Anson, we hope the gallant Whigs of that county will give him plenty more to prove it to the satisfaction of the anonymous writer in the Carolinian.

The Locofoco papers are bringing up, against Gen. Dockery, his vote, in the State Convention of 1835, against taking from free men of color the right of suffrage. Let us see who voted with him on that question. See Proceedings and Debates in Convention, from page 72 to page 81, and from page 351 to page 358. The proposition was debated by Judge Gaston, Judge Toomer, and others, and was decided by the close vote of 66 to 61—a majority of only 5 votes out of 127, in the most enlightened and eminent body that ever assembled in North Carolina, in favor of depriving that class of persons of a right which they had enjoyed from 1776 to 1835. Those who voted against the motion were,—

Nays—Messrs. Andres, *Arrington*, *Branch*, *Bower*, *Biggs*, Bunting, Birchett,* Cathey,* *Candler*, Chalmers, *Chambers*, Carson, *Daniel*, Dockery, *Dobson*, Elliott, Forebee,* *Fisher*, Franklin,* Gaston, of Craven, *Gaston*, of Hyde, Guinn,* Grier,* *Graves*, Gray, *Giles*, Gudger,* Hall, *Haynes*, *Jones*, of Wake, Jones, of Wilkes, Joyner,* King, Kelly, *Morris*, McMillan, McPherson,* *McDiarmid*, Morehead, Martin, *Marsteller*, Montgomery, Moore, Owen, *Powell*, of Columbus, *Powell*, of Robeson, *Parker*, Rayner, Swain, Shipp, *Smith*, of Orange, Smith,* of Yancy, *Scarvill*, *Sherrill*, Shober, Troy, Toomer, White, Williams,* of Pitt, Whitfield,* and Wellborn—61.

We have *italicised* the democrats, and placed an asterisk (*) to the names of those of whose politics we have no knowledge. The result is, that 22 democrats voted with Gen. Dockery, with 26 Whigs, and 12 whose politics are unknown to us. Among the democrats are some who have often been honored by the party, without the slightest objection against this vote. It is only when a Whig gives such a vote that it is wrong. Look at the names of Judge Daniel of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Hon. John Branch, Col. George Bower, Kimbrough Jones, Hon. Asa Biggs, Owen Holmes, Gen. Marsteller, Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. John Giles, Alex'r F. Gaston, Rev. Wm. A. Morris, Arch'd McDiarmid, Hon. Jas. S. Smith, Col. Jas. L. Gaines, John W. Powell, Wm. P. Dobson, all men high in the confidence of the party, and many of them promoted to high stations, after this vote.

Look too, at the names of the Whigs who voted with Gen. Dockery: The great and good GASTON, the pure and enlightened TOOMER, Gov. Owen, Gov. Swain, Gov. Morehead, and others well known and universally respected.

Now if the question had been an open one—if free men of color had never been admitted to the right of suffrage,—it is not at all probable that any thing like 61 members of the Convention would have voted to give it to them. But the patriots and sages of the Revolution had conferred it; it had been exercised for sixty years; many of that class were highly respected and intelligent men, and possessed of a substantial interest in the soil. It is therefore not surprising that the most eminent men in the Convention should have hesitated to take from a class who had no voice to complain, a right so dear to them, and so long enjoyed.

Judge Gaston and Judge Toomer were among those who both voted and spoke against the change. Their reasons were substantially those which we heard expressed in regard to that class of people by a very eminent democrat very shortly before his recent lamented decease.

But above all is it remarkable, that any member of a party which supported Martin Van Buren for President should object to Gen. Dockery on this ground. By the vote of Martin Van Buren a provision now exists in the constitution of New York giving the right of suffrage to free men of color.

A BAD BEGINNING.—The Raleigh Metropolitan, which lately turned Locofoco, affecting to speak after examination of the record, made a statement as to the number of votes given in the Convention of 1835 by Gen. Dockery. We doubted the statement, examined the book, and showed its entire inaccuracy. Supposing that the injustice to Gen. Dockery was unintentional, we expected a prompt correction of its error by the Metropolitan. We were mistaken; for that paper makes the matter worse by a shabby attempt to create the impression that our correction proved Gen. Dockery to have been *present* once, whilst the fact is, the Metropolitan very well knows, that he was only *absent once*. The Metropolitan seems determined not to be behind its brethren in misrepresentation.

WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—When the President's veto Message was under discussion in the Senate the other day, two Locofoco Senators, Messrs. Douglas of Illinois and Brown of Miss., got into an angry discussion about it—Mr. Brown suggesting that some people (but *of course* not himself,) might suppose that Douglas supported the Homestead bill to give lands to *sane* people and opposed the Asylum bill to give lands to *insane* people, for the reason that sane people had the right to vote and insane people had not. Mr. Douglas took fire at this, and the parties had become very warm, when Mr. Badger got the floor.

Mr. BADGER. Mr. President, I sincerely do not mean to enter into this discussion; but my friends from Mississippi and Illinois have both assumed, as an undoubted fact, that insane people in the United States are not entitled to vote. Now, sir, I wish to say that I do not think that, by any means, a clear and certain matter; and I would put to my friends from Illinois and Mississippi particularly, and to the Democratic members of this body in general, this inquiry: If insane people are not entitled to vote, how did they succeed in getting here, or how do they expect to maintain their places? [Laughter.] That being a very important interrogatory, and extremely necessary to be answered in order to determine upon this question of printing an extra number of the message of the President of the United States, and requiring, as I think, a night's calm reflection, and an opportunity for this excitement to subside, I think it extremely proper now to move, having thrown out this suggestion for consideration before our meeting to-morrow, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

The Intelligencer says that this playful piece of irony created a general laugh, and the Senate adjourned in perfect good humor.

We have no doubt the belligerents exclaimed, (if they were sufficiently familiar with Scripture to make the quotation correctly,) "Blessed are the peace makers."

LABOR LOST.—The Raleigh Standard expends a column to prove that Gen. Dockery was against Gen. Jackson. Nobody doubts it, that we ever heard of, and Gen. Dockery would not hesitate to avow it. But the Standard adds, that General Dockery voted, in the Legislature, in 1842-3, "to deny Gen. Jackson credit for the glorious victory of New Orleans", and "to censure and punish him for the means used to achieve that victory." The evidence adduced by the Standard to sustain these glaringly false assertions, is, that Gen. Dockery voted against resolutions instructing our Senators in Congress [illegible] the fine imposed upon Gen. Jackson in [illegible] Judge Hall. How this could be "to deny Gen. Jackson credit," and "to censure and punish him," is not very apparent. But it is as much so as another position of the Standard, that the people of North Carolina, by voting for Gen. Jackson, "unequivocally and fully endorsed his character and conduct as a public man."

It is not possible to get the truth out of a Locofoco organ. No sooner has the Raleigh Giraffe discarded its neutrality, (under which it inveigled many a Whig to patronize it,) than it takes to fibbing like the others of that stripe. We convicted it, by the record, of a barefaced misstatement in reference to the number of votes Gen. Dockery gave in the Convention of 1835. The Metropolitan said, that by reference to the debates in the Convention, *we find* "Gen. Dockery's name absent, with but few exceptions, from among the yeas and nays." They had referred to the book, the Editors said, and *found it to be so*. The book shows *exactly the reverse to be the truth*. The exposure brings no atonement, no blush. But it forthwith manufactures a new story, viz: that the Whig Convention which nominated Gen. Dockery, "was a most signal failure in point of representation"—"there not being one-half of the counties represented."

Now we find, according to the official account, that there were 186 Delegates present, representing 42 counties. If 42 is less than one-half of 82, then the Metropolitan states the truth. If not, *not*. If 186 delegates, (more, we understand, than were ever before present on any similar occasion,) is proof of a "most signal failure in point of representation," then the Metropolitan tells the truth. If not, *not*.

We mention these things, not because they are really important, but to show how little reliance is to be placed upon Locofoco statements of matters of fact, susceptible of instant proof or disproof, and where it would be quite as easy, and far more reputable, to tell the truth as its opposite. There seems to be something in Locofocoism which is inconsistent with Truth. Truth does not serve its purposes.

The North Carolinian thinks that in advocating "non intervention" in the matter of slavery in the territories, the Whig Convention advocated "an abstraction," but in advocating the Nebraska Bill, the Democratic Convention advocated a measure of "vital" interest to the South. Now the fact is, as the Carolinian knows, that the advantage which the South expects by this Nebraska Bill is the recognition of this "non-intervention" which it denounces as an abstraction. If the Carolinian thinks that this is an abstraction why does it advocate the Bill?

Henry Dutton, Whig, has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, Governor of that State, by a majority of 93.

And Gov. Hoppin, Whig, of Rhode Island, was inaugurated on Tuesday last.

Col. Robert T. Paine is the whig candidate for the lower house of the North Carolina Legislature in Chowan county. The next Legislature of North Carolina will embrace some of the greatest talent in the State—Messrs. Graham, Washington, Rayner, Baxter, Wm. [illegible] Paine, &c., will probably be members

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister to the United States to the court of Madrid, soon after his arrival at New York was waited on by the Cuban exiles, who were anxious to testify their respect for him. The exiles were headed by Senor Tolon, and they marched in a body last evening to the front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they honored him by a serenade.

The U. S. Mint is about to commence coining $3 gold pieces.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday last, the Indian appropriation bill was under consideration when the President's veto of the indigent insane land bill was received, read, and debated.

On Thursday, after a long discussion, in which many Senators participated, the consideration of the veto Message was postponed till the 8th inst.

COAL FIELDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BADGER. On the day before yesterday I submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to cause an examination and survey to be made of the coal fields in the neighborhood of Deep river, North Carolina, with a view to the establishment of a national foundry and armory. I desire now to present some papers in relation to the subject-matter of the resolution, and to ask their reference to the same committee.

In connection with the subject, I desire to state that within a few years past various explorations have been had of that region, which have led to a strong conviction that there are inexhaustible supplies of the best coal of several varieties, and of iron, and the probability that there is a large supply of copper ore also, immediately adjacent.

I thought it proper to bring this subject to the attention of the Senate, and ask its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs, with a view that they should consider the propriety of taking the necessary steps by legislation for an examination and survey. I think there is abundant reason for thinking that no more eligible site is to be found in the United States for a public foundry than that.

I would add, in connection with this, that the Senate has passed a bill at this session, which has been sent to the other House, making an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Cape Fear river, so as to have free communication with the ocean; and that that bill will receive the sanction of the House of Representatives, I do not permit myself to doubt, so soon, as in the course of their proceedings, they can reach it. The necessity for the measure is so pressing, its propriety so plain, and the duty upon the Government is so obviously imperative, that whenever it comes up it must meet with their approbation.

Therefore, I consider that there is an ocean communication near at hand. There is, indeed, one now; but I mean a better and more permanent one. It will be the means of establishing communication between these coal fields and the ocean, and the markets of the world. Besides which, a short line of railroad will soon, probably, connect them with the Atlantic ocean at the harbor of Beaufort, which in my opinion, is the best and most valuable harbor for the purpose of navigation, and as a harbor of refuge, in the southern country. With these remarks, I beg to submit printed copies of two reports: one made by an eminent professor, Professor Jackson; and the other by the State geologist, Professor Emmons; that they be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

They were so referred.

On Friday, 22 private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday Thursday, Friday and Saturday, bills relating to the Territories occupied the day.

The bill to create the office of Surveyor General in Utah and give lands to actual settlers gave rise to a very active debate, principally as to the practice of polygamy in that territory. Mr Bernhisel, delegate from Utah, moved to strike out the clause "that no person who is the husband of more than one wife shall have the benefit of this provision." Some of the States-Rights members were for striking out the clause on the ground that Congress has no authority to interfere with the domestic institutions of a territory. On the other hand, it was contended that in making a donation it was competent for Congress to impose conditions upon the gift; and that it was its duty to reprobate this evil practice. Mr. Bernhisel said that there was no legal enactment on the subject—ecclesiastical law authorized it. The bill was finally reported with a recommendation that it should not pass.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Africa arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 22d.

A Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that the Black Warrior affair has assumed a most threatening aspect. Mr. Soule has demanded the immediate recall of Pezuela, Governor of Cuba, and the appointment of some one on the spot to adjust such difficulties as may arise. He had also demanded a large indemnity for wrongs inflicted.

The Spanish gov't has issued an important decree against the slave trade of Cuba, requiring all slaves to be registered, and any found on the island without a certificate of registration, to be free. This is said to be the work of England.

The Spanish decree for the registry of slaves in Cuba provides for the introduction of white laborers.

Barcelona and Saragossa are said to be in a state of anarchy.

As to the war there is nothing of interest, matters remaining about as when the Pacific left.

A treaty of alliance between Austria and Prussia, pledging their neutrality in the present war.

Cotton unchanged; sales of the week 40,500 bales. Flour had advanced 1s. Wheat and corn had also risen.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—A "confidential communication" from the President to the Senate, has leaked out, (as all such things do now-a-days,) containing documents relating to the Japan expedition. They are very long, but disclose the remarkable facts, that Com. Perry has been rebuked by the Secretary of the Navy, and that, instead of adding to the force with which he is to appear a second time in the ports of Japan, as the Commodore promised, orders have been issued to diminish it.

NOTICE.—The Whigs of Robeson County are respectfully invited to assemble at Lumberton, on TUESDAY of next May County Court, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Commons; and appointing Delegates to unite with the Whigs of Richmond to designate a Candidate for the Senatorial District composed of Robeson and Richmond.

FOR SALE.

ONE Team of MULES, Timber Wagon, and Harness.
JONES & BARBEE.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1854. 94tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers propose to sell their FARM, situated in Moore county, six miles North West from Carthage, lying on both sides of Richland Creek, containing about 500 acres,—nearly 100 acres of bottom. Said Farm is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, and Turpentine. Terms of sale will be made easy to the purchaser. Possession to be given next Fall. Call and see the subscribers at Carthage.
FLORA A. PHILLIPS.
AMELIA H. PHILLIPS.
May 2, 1854. 94*6t

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, May 6, 1854.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Moore county held at the Court House in Carthage, on this day, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Convention to be held in the town of Wilmington on the 25th instant,

On motion of A. R. Kelly, Esq., Col. John Morison was called to the chair, and P. C. Shaw and J. H. Rowan requested to act as Secretaries.

A. R. Kelly addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing the deep interest which every Carolinian has in the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar; and in conclusion submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, it is proposed to hold a Convention in the town of Wilmington on the 25th inst., in relation to the improvement of the Cape Fear Bar,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the object of said Convention and will appoint delegates to represent the County of Moore in the same.

Resolved, That as the constituents of the Hon. John Kerr, the member to Congress from this Congressional District, are deeply interested in the object of the proposed Convention, we, a portion of those constituents do hereby respectfully and earnestly request him to use his influence to procure from Congress an appropriation in aid of the contemplated improvement.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to represent the County of Moore in said Convention, viz:

C. C. McCrummen, Arch'd R. Black, Arch'd R. McDonald, Dr. Jno. Shaw, Gen. W. D. Dowd, R. W. Goldston, Col. A. A. F. Seawell, Alex'r Kelly, D. Murchison, P. G. Evans, G. W. Foshee, Dr. C. Chalmers, Col. J. L. Bryan, Wm. Barrett, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Col. W. B. Richardson, Alex. H. McNeill, C. Harrington, G. S. Cole, Maj. H. C. McLean, A. M. Blue, Dr. Jno. Mathews, Jesse Bean, R. A. Stuart, Maj. D. McDugald, D. M. McIntosh, B. Coffin, C. Shields, A. R. Wadsworth and A. R. Kelly.

On motion, Resolved, that in the absence of a delegate from this County, Col. S. J. Person and Martin Black, Esq., of Wilmington be requested to represent the County of Moore in said Convention; and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretaries of the meeting were added to the list of delegates, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MORISON, Chairman.
P. C. SHAW, } Secretaries.
J. H. ROWAN, }

MARRIED,

In Kenansville, Duplin County, on the 1st inst., by Isaac B. Kelly, Esq., Dr. DAVID GILLESPIE to FERREBEE PEARSALL, both of Duplin.

DIED,

At his residence, in Sampson County, on the 4th inst., Wm. K. SLOCUMB, Esq., aged 43 years.

About eight years since Mr. Slocumb entered the legal profession in his native county, to the study of which he devoted himself with the utmost zeal and assiduity, and it is probable that his laborious studies may have aggravated, if they did not produce the fatal disease that terminated his life.

Although Mr. Slocumb leaves no wife or children, there are yet many to mourn his loss:—devoted brothers and sisters, attached friends and trusting clients. In death, he was cheered by the blessed consolation of religion, and his pillow smoothed by the kindness of affectionate relatives.

In the death of Mr. Slocumb his native county loses a valuable citizen, and a man estimable and praiseworthy in all the relations in which he was called upon to act. Our consolation is in the cheering assurance that what is our loss is his great and unspeakable gain
[Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 8.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8½ a 8¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8 a 8½	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	6 75 a	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	6 50 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	6 25 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 10 a	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	a 1 00	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 00 a 1 10	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD,	$2½ a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¾ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	16 a 18

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts fair; no change.

Cotton—Prices for all good remain steady and firm, but lower grades have given way.

Flour—Receipts to-day large; prices firm at quotations.

Corn—Sales easily made at quotation.

Turpentine—virgin 2 75, soft 2 00, hard 1 10. Spirits 46 to 48.

A letter from New York, May 3d says, Sprits dull, price tending down; sales at 60. Cotton dull, market with but little or no tone.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Some 400 bbls. changed hands at 2 60 for yellow dip and 1 75 for hard. Sprits 50 cts. Rosin sales of No. 1 at 1 37½ per bbl. No sales of common that we hear of. Tar sold yesterday at 3 25 per bbl. Fay. Flour 7 50. Bacon, Western sides, 8½ cts. Timber Sales of two rafts at $9 and $10 per M.

At Charleston, cotton 7½ to 9¼.

At New York, cotton is dull. Flour $8 to 9 18. Wheat 2 10 to 2 37. Corn 84 to 90.

Total receipts of cotton 2,512,157 bales, against 3,018,732 last year. Decrease 501,575.

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will close on 30th and 31st inst., by a Public Examination of the Students. Declamation on the night of 30th.

Parents, Guardians, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. D. McLEAN.
Summerville, N. C., May 5, 1854. 94tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday, 2d June next.
J. H. HALL, Pres't.
May 2, 1854. 94tm

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 27th of April, (inst.) two mare MULES, four years old,—one black, the other a sorrel, marked with gear. I purchased them of Mr. Wilson of Kentucky. They are making their way in that direction. Any person taking up said Mules will be liberally rewarded. Address me at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C.
DANIEL LAMMON.
April 29, 1854. 94*3t

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.—Str Fanny, May 6, with goods for W Arnold, J H & J Martin, J H Saunders & Co, W N Tillinghast, H Erambert, H & E J Lilly, J W Baker, Amberg & Co, D & W McLaurin, P Taylor, T M Young, J Kyle, J W Murphy, T J Johnson, J W Cameron, J L Nixon, C T Haigh & Son, D E Grantham, S J Hinsdale, C Banks, P E Leete.

BANKS'S LINE.—Str Douglas, May 8, with goods for G Lauder, J S Banks, Randolph Co, J Godwin, W McClane, Gov J M Morehead, N King, Capt Bradford, A P Labarbe, N McLean, W Arnold, A McLean, A D McNeill & Co, Cedar Falls Manf Co, C T Haigh & Son, R F Murphy, C E Leete.

FRANK & JERRY LINE.—May 4 Str Evergreen, 6 Str Southerner, with boats A B Chesnut and F Fries in tow, with goods for A M Jackson, N McLean, N Smith, A Newsom, D W Brock, J M Morehead, F Fries, Murphy, McRorie & Co, H Fries, F & H Fries, E A Vogler & Co, H Bell, J Johnson, W & T Cashwell, F Gudley, J E Whitfield, S Ford, D T Williams, A Paxley.

CAPE FEAR LINE.—Str Chatham, May 8, with boat Cumberland in tow, with goods for Bitting & Phillips, Murchison, Reid & Co, Lindsay Mine, Gardner & Co, Geo M Everhart, J V & T Symons, R & A Murphy, Mark Russell, W C Porter, J M Worth & Co, R G Lindsay, G C Mendenhall, Morrison, Richardson & Co, A Lane, Cecelia Horne, Crumpler, Mek & Hamlin, T S Martin & Co, O S Poe, Benham, Tomlin & Co, Jas B Alford, J Cheek, J H Foust, Barnhardt & Sullivan, J A Womack & Co, Elkin Manf Co, J W Thomas, J R & J Sloan, Dillon & Johnson, Chambers & Chambers, E Belo, Worth & Porter, R & S Gilmer, J Godwin, J Hargrave, Worth & Russell, J W. Bitting, C N McAdoo, Stanley & Morrow, W T Jenkins, A S Pitts, W Fulton, I Long, C Stauber, D M Payne, Gold Hill Co, B C Douthit, Sullivan & Bell, J Sullivan & Son, S Penry, Houser & Wilson, Willborn & Witty, E W Ogburn, L Reynolds, T G Wharton, J Worth & Son, W A Lash, B Jones, T C Houser, T S Martin, A Stalker, P D Gilchrist, Aberdeen Co, S Young.

TRUST SALE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed to us by Elias S. Fort, for certain purposes therein specified, we shall proceed to sell, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 25th May inst., the new MILL HOUSE, on the corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, together with all the materials in and about the building, consisting of 2 Run of fine Corn Mill Stones of large size, dressed ready for running, with all the fixtures necessary to put them in operation. A Mill screw, &c. for raising Stones—Cast iron Wheels and Shaft for a Steam Engine. Two best quality Cranes. In short, every thing but the Engine to put the Mill in operation. A lot of Plank and Sills. The purchaser will have the privilege of the lease of the Lot for 8½ years, at a ground rent of $40 per annum.

Terms, 3 months' credit, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

The property will be shown on application to J. Fort.
JOHN FORT, } Trustees.
JAMES BRANIN, }
Fayetteville, May 5. 94ts
Carolinian and Argus copy.

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY.

A GENTEEL NEGRO MAN accustomed to managing horses, working garden, &c. Apply at this office.
May 6.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of M. N. Leary & Son is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to them, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle.

The business will be continued by M. N. Leary, at the old stand, where he will be pleased to see his customers and the public in general. He has on hand a large stock of SADDLES and SADDLERY, which he will sell low for cash. All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
M. N. LEARY & SON.
Fayetteville, May 6 94-1m

BOOK LOST.

ABOUT two months ago, the undersigned lost a Boat delivery book, on the Plank Road, nearly in front of the Bank of Fayetteville. Said book is about 8 inches long, 6 inches wide, and filled in part with the measurement of goods. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
May 8, 1854. 94-2w

New Books and Stationary.

MASANIELLO, by Dumas; The Lover upon Trial; Margaret, or Prejudice at Home and its victims; Rob of the Bowl, by Kennedy; The Sun Shine of Greystone; Minnie Herman; Two Records, by Hugh Miller; The Ladies's G. [illegible] Skillful Housewife; The Young American's Elocutionist, &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of the Apocalypse Unveiled, Lyell's Principles of Geology, Ditto, Manual of Geology, &c., Mrs. Hentz's new Novel,—The Planter's Northern Bride; Salad for the Solitary; McGuffey's, Parker's, and other School Readers; Emerson's, and Davies' Arithmetics and Keys; Herodotus, Leipsic edition; Masonic Chart.

30,000 Envelopes of every variety. Writing Paper at all prices, embracing Cap, Letter, Commercial Note, Bath Post, Sermon or Docket, Lawyer's Brief, and Bill Paper. Blank Books,—a full and varied assortment. Just receiving.
E. J. HALE & SON.
May 6.

COOPERS WANTED.

WANTED four good spirit-barrel COOPERS. Address [illegible] Brothers, Reilly's Bridge, Bladen county.
May 4, 1854. 93-3t

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a good second-hand TURPENTINE STILL. Any person having such to sell, will do well to call on me, or address me at White Oak, Bladen county, N. C.
W. S. MELVIN.
May 2, 1854. 94*2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., May 1, 1854:

A—Clarry Autry, T J Anderson, Rev S D Adams, Wm W Alen, Miss M Armstrong.

B—Wm C Benham, Wm Brock, Mr Boils, W J Buie, E Brock.

C—Catharine Cooke, Wm Coleman, Alfred Cotton, Jonathan R Cherry, Jas Champion, Wm Campbell, Mrs M W Carver, Evander Currie, Jas L Coward, Mary Campbell, Caroline M Cameron, D W Core 2, Augustus Copland, Jas A Cameron, T Cook

D—Patrick Dooly.

E—John B Ellis.

F—Sam'l Fulton, Wm Fraser.

G—Arch'd Graham, E S Gaylord, Jno Gardner, Wm Garner, Jno A Gues, Grant & Murray, Dan'l Graham.

H—Wm Hamm, Ana Eliza Holmes, Elizabeth Hatwood, Jane Herrison, Bede Hughs, Dan'l Hackney, Agt 2, C A Harrison, Martha Howell, Fany Hooker, Geo A Holmes.

J—Jewett & Blanchard, Thomas Johnson, David Jones, Elizabeth Jacobs.

K—W F Kerchivas.

L—E F or Wm J Lambert, Malcom Lamon, Alex'r Lamon, Wm Laster, Reuben Lockamey, Jno Learen, Ann Lilly, Kate Lester.

M—Wm Mimms, Norman Morrowson, Alex'r Murchison 2, Malcom Morrowson, W W Matthews, Jno W Matthews, Florey Monroe.

Mc—Murdock McLeod 3, Neill McFadyen, Catty McIver, Hugh McKann, Mary McLean, Jno A McPherson, Wm McMillan, Flory McCrea, Alfred McLearon, Cath J McCormick, J R McLaurin, Neill McLean, Dugald McDuffie, Sr, Col A S McKay, Miss F N McKay, Malcom McAlpin, Margaret D McNeill, J McDaniel, Sarah McIver, D J McAllister, Duncan E McDuffie, C J McMillan, Arch'd McDuffie, Wm McNeill, M D, Randal McMillan.

N—Solomon Nash, Washington Neely, G W Neely.

P—J L Packard, Jacob Powell, Jas Price, Duncan Percell, Saml Parker, W C Porter, Zechariah Plummer, David Pookrum, Reddick Price.

R—Jas P Robertson 2, Chas W Rose, Thos M Ray, Thos W Reid, Wm Rasbury, Jno F Redman 2, Pily Rogers, Baldwin Richeson, Angus Ray.

S—Esther Smith, Paisley Smith, Jane Sherley, J A Spears, Jas W Sellers, Rev Merrin T Sumner, Jas W Sheriden, Jno H Smith, Clement Smith, Jane Shaw.

T

D. W. C. Benbow.

DENTAL SURGEON,

IS located third door below the Market.

All who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. He guarantees satisfaction in all operations.

N. B. Dr Benbow returns his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity for the liberal patronage they have so kindly bestowed; and would respectfully make it known that he intends leaving Fayetteville the middle of June to be absent about three months.

April 24, 1854. 90-tf

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE subscribers having devoted their personal attention for many years to the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES, are fully competent to execute work that will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious Connoisseur. Being the most extensive manufacturers in the Union, they are enabled to furnish a superior table at 10 per cent less than any other establishment in the country, to which fact they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, as also, to the essential improvements they have made in the construction and elasticity of the Cushions, which they have brought to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Always on hand Billiard Tables with Marble and Wooden beds, with a large stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, French Cue Leathers, Cue Wax, Pool Ball, Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Silk and Worsted Pockets, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Old Tables recushioned by sending them by Express

GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
No. 90 Anne st., New York

April 21, 1854. 90-3mpd

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 89tf

FISH AND LIME.

275 CASKS STONE LIME
50 bbls. New Herring, No. 1
10 half-bbls. do. do.
20 bbls. Mackerel, No. 3 and 4
Plaster Paris,
Cement and Plastering Hair,
Bale Hay.

All fresh and warranted good. Just received by

J. W. POWERS & CO.

April 18, 1854. 89-sw

HAY.

A LOT of Northern HAY, of extra quality. Received and for sale by

THO. J. JOHNSON

Fayetteville, April 20, 1854. 89-1m

MOLASSES.

15 HHDS. prime Retailing MOLASSES, just to hand. Also, 10 bbls. N. O. Molasses; 5 casks extra fine Syrup; Sugar, Coffee, &c.

Person street, 2 doors West of the Cape Fear Bank.

THO. J. JOHNSON

April 20, 1854. 89-1m

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men

J. & T. WADDILL

April 19, 1854. 89tf

A TEACHER WANTED.

WE want to employ a Teacher to take charge of the School in District No. 58. Applicants will apply in writing, and unless we are personally acquainted, undoubted recommendations will be required.

JAS. G. COOK,
JOS. A. WORTH
JOHN SMITH.

Fayetteville, April 24, 1854. 90tf

CANDLES! CANDLES! CANDLES!

JUST received, Sperm, Adamantine, Pearl and Wax CANDLES, some very fine. Five boxes, 12 to the pound, a very suitable article for Hotels, &c. The Wax Candles are large No. 4, a beautiful article for parties, Churches, or the dining table. Call at

THOS. J. JOHNSON'S.

April 22, 1854. 90-3w

Window Blinds, Sash and Doors.

THE subscriber, Agent for the sale of the above-mentioned articles, will furnish, at short notice, any size desired, on moderate terms.

Store near the Bank of Cape Fear.

THO. J. JOHNSON

Fayetteville, April 1854. 90-3w

NOTICE.

THE Fayetteville Ice House will be opened daily, Sundays excepted, for the delivery of Ice from 5 to 7 o'clock A. M., commencing Monday 17th inst. Tickets for Ice are now ready for sale at the store of G. W. Williams & Co. No Ice will be delivered except to tickets, as it is not intended to keep any accounts. When called on to deliver Ice outside of the time specified above, double the regular price will be charged.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

April 8, 1854. 86-tf

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well-known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Indian Rifle," "Electric," "Duck Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and Canisters of one pound each. Also, a full assortment of Powder for Blasting and Mining purposes, and for Export. The reputation of their Gunpowder is too well known to require comment.

For sale by the principal dealers in this City, and at the Office of the Company, 82 WALL STREET, N. Y. City.

A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.
A. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. [Nov8mpd

WANTED!!!

A GOOD BAKER, of STEADY HABITS, can obtain regular employment and good wages. Apply soon.

CHAS. BANKS

Fayetteville, April 6, 1854. 85tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 200 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER.
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. R. McRae, dec'd, notifies all persons having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

JAMES A. McRAE, Executor.

March 18, 1854. 79tf

CORN.

3,500 BUSHELS Corn for sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

March 18. 78

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorized to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON,

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1852. 41-1Y

1854.

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 15th inst., of

Seasonable Goods.

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low Prices and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.

BALL & SACKETT

March 8, 1854. 77tf

STEAMER FAIRY.

THIS new and comfortable PASSENGER BOAT has commenced her regular trips between this place and Wilmington. She will leave here every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 7 o'clock, after the arrival of the Cars from Fayetteville, and will leave Wilmington every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Fayetteville next morning early, with passengers and freight.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville.

March 11, 1854. 78tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork
10 do. No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Feb'y 27, 1854 74tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen; Dress Caps, Handkerchiefs; French Artificial Flowers and Feathers; Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Capes; Collars and Undersleeves; Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mitts, a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest styles; Velvet and Silk Mantillas; Railway Corsets; Whalebone Bussa; Dresses; Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 69tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Sons, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fiss's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 25, 1853. 39tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. CUTLEY.

May 31, 1852 95tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1853. 73tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Samuel J. Hinsdale

IS now receiving large additions to his Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which he offers for sale at as low prices as they can be obtained in the State.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Market Square.

March 23, 1854 83tf

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES,

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

ALSO,

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh,) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

June 25, 1854 66-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by

TROY & MARSH.

May 20, 1853. 98tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the last two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHAS BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, that can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

Are receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail

Oct. 13 35tf

War Spring and Summer DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce to their friends, customers, and the public, that their

Stock of GOODS for the Season

is now complete, which was selected expressly for the Retail Trade. Our Stock is one of the largest and handsomest ever offered by us in this market. It consists in part as follows:

FOR THE LADIES.—Rich Brocade Silks, large and small figured; Plaid do; plain glace and stool colored Gros de Rhine Black Silks; watered and plain do, all varieties and prices; Gold printed and emb'd Grenadines, Barages and Berages; plain white, black and colored Challies and Crape de Paris; printed Lawns; French Jaconets and Cambric Muslins; Portsmouth and other low priced Lawns; black and colored Ginghams and Prints; plaid Lawns, black and colored Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins; Lawns and Tarltons, a very superior article of Black Bombazine and Alpaca, for mourning; a handsome assortment of Embroideries, consisting in part of Hair Lace, Maltese and Thread Lace Collars, French emb'd Collars, Sleeves and Chemizetts, all styles and prices; Jaconet and Swiss Flouncing; Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Edging and Inserting; Infants' Waists and Robes; plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, emb'd do; and Lace Vests; a superior article of Silk English Crape; and Lace Mantillas; a full line of Silk and Kid Italian Crape; all colors; a full line of Silk and Lace Mitts; Hosiery, Bonnet and plain Ribbons; plain and emb'd Crape Shawls, black Silk and Lace Shawls and Points, white, black and colored Silk and Lace Mantillas, &c., Talmas, some very fine.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Amongst our stock of Gentlemen's Goods may be found Super black, brown, blue, green and olive CLOTHS, black doe skin and corded Cassimeres; Oil Finish Cassimeres, new style, and fancy Cassimeres, all colors and prices; white and colored Linen Drillings, striped and plain do; Tweeds, Jeans, and cotton Drills, Tweed Cassimeres, Vestings, and Sackings; French and English Irish Linen Cassimeret and Italian Cloth; black, white and colored Silk and Marseilles Vesting; silk, Jute, and cotton Undershirts; a large assortment of Ready made CLOTHING, of superior quality.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—We have 10 and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; Cotton and Linen Pillow Casing; Furniture Dimity and Fringes; Damask and Embd Muslin and Lace Curtains; Bed Ticking; Apron Check; Marlboro' Stripes and Plaid; for servants; bleached and brown Sheeting; Table Damask; Bird's-eye and Cotton Diaper; Huckaback, Crash and Scotch Diaper Towels, Napkins and Doylies; Irish Linen and Linen Lawns.

Together with a full line of Men's and Boys' Summer Hats; Misses' fashionable Midsummit Hats; Ladies' and Misses' Brogans and Flats; Gentlemen's fine Boots and Gaiters; Ladies' Congress and other Gaiters; Buskins, and slippers; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

And many articles not enumerated, making our stock a very desirable one, and we are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in the trade, particularly to such as pay Cash or settle when called on. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call early as we expect to offer some inducements.

ALEX'R JOHNSON & CO.

April 1, 1854. 84-tf

A Woman to hire out until 1st Jan'y 1855. Apply to

J. H. ROBERTS.

March 15, 1854. 78tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGERTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

March 11, 1853. 76tf

FIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24 57-tf

AGRICULTURAL.

WE have received our usual stock of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, such as Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

J. & T. WADDILL.

A new 2 horse Wagon, complete, for sale.

J. & T. W.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

58-6m]

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

RAYNER & GILMORE,

Commission Merchants,

No. 154 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

WARREN G. RAYNER.] [JAMES R. GILMORE.

References:

Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.

Nov. 25, 1853. 48Ypd

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852 18tf

WILLIAM H. MARSH,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

AGENT FOR THE BROTHERS STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Usual Advances made on Consignments.

Feb. 2, 1854. 67-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hannum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earp, "
A. G. Thornton, Johnston county
Bridges & Durham, " "
D. Hocutt, " "
Spencer Fountain, " "
H. Eatman, " "
Smith, Bryan & Co., " "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. " "
Lovett Peacock, Columbus county.
Messrs. Jones & Leach, Fayetteville.

May 20, 1853. 96Y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the style and title of JESSUP & CO., for the distillation of Turpentine, and the Grocery business in Campbellton. Our Still will be on Water Street, a few yards north of Clarendon Bridge. We shall keep a general assortment of Groceries in the brick store on Main Street.

J. McD. JESSUP.
C. P. JONES.
WM. G. BARBEE.

Feb. 13, 1854. 70-3m

P. S. This Copartnership does not affect the firm of Jones & Barbee, which is still continued.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Office of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE stock of the following persons in the C. F. & D. R. N. Company will be sold on Tuesday the 9th May next, at the Court House in Pittsboro'—said subscribers having failed to pay their subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company.

By order of the Board, all creditors of the Company, who may be purchasers of Stock will be allowed to discount the amount of their claims in payment of their purchase.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	NO. SHARES.
J. H. Rothwell	1	Brooks Harris	10
A. B. Rothwell	1	J. J. Palmer	7
W. O. Jeffreys	1	A. B. McFadyen	1
P. Geard	1	E. H. Straughan	1
Andrew Vestal	1	Harris Tysor	10
C. C. Tally	1	R. Maxwell	2
O. Andrews	1	Samuel Berry	1
James Hutton	2	John Gafford	1
A. N. Betts	1	B. W. Berry	1
William Watson	1	B. W. Thomas	1
William Smith	1	Jordan Watson	1
James McGary	1	Elisha J. Pipkin	1
E. B. Drake	2	Josh Cheek	2½
W. F. Collins	5	R. N. Buie	2
O. W. Lindley	1	Henry J. Thomas	1
Nicholas Marks	1	John Glass	2
Thomas B. Long	2	Wm. C. Campbell	2
B. J. Hackney	2	Thomas Munroe	1
L. B. Petty	1	James Brown	1
James D Fullen	10	D M Sinclair	3
G W Hight	1	H C Belden	1
James Brown	1	Arch'd McDougald	1
John W Lane	1	D Cashwell	1
George Wilcox	1	Christ'r H Munroe	3
John W Hooker	5	A D McLean	5
G M Brazier	5	Henry Nutt	10
M C Gardner	5	W C Howard	2
John A McDonald	2	G W Davis	1
J M Walker	1	J Northrop	4
W H Hughes	1	George R French	1
Charles Bright	5	Spence McClenahan	10
Miles Costin	2	John Harmon	2
Owen Holmes	2	John Emmerson	2
D J Gilbert	2	C N Dibble	2
George W Newby	1	Jonathan Lamb	1
Wm Hays	2	F N McKeithen	1
Allen McLean	1	G & C Bradley	1
John A Williams	5		

By order of the Board,

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer.

Pittsborough, March 22, 1854. 83-ts

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

—ALSO—

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spence's Vegetable Pills,* and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills,* which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

$25 REWARD.

ON the 1st day of January, 1853, I hired a Boy named Robert to John A. Williams, Esq.; sometime in February following he left Mr. Williams, and I had reason to believe was lurking in the Neighborhood of Fayetteville, but now I believe he has been kidnapped or decoyed by some villain. Said Boy is of black complexion, is between 13 and 14 years old, quite an active good looking little fellow, and no doubt can tell a very plausible tale. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, or $50 if arrested out of the State so that I get him.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

March 4, 1854. 76tf

A Fortune for $1!

THE art and mystery of making money. Now, O reader, congratulate yourself that you have within your grasp the means, if you recur to our instruction's by which you can make from $700 to $5000 per year. It requires no travelling, no peddling, but gives you the comforts of a home, and will not interfere materially with your other business. This is a permanent and genteel employment, and can be followed by any one with the smallest amount of capital. This is no book agency or receipts of any kind whatever. The right and knowledge will be sent to any person enclosing $1 (post-paid) to

E. HICKMAN & CO.,
Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio.

March 20, 1854. 82-3mpd

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken into the system it will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was a cripple for nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him from Pain in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week.

Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above, have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHŒA.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from all pain in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate cases in a few hours.

NEURALGIA

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most painful paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chills and break the Fever.

Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, removes bruises, allays the most violent irritations. For all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

☞Sold by Druggists everywhere.

Agents:—S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
REGAN & CALDWELL, Lumberton, N. C.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Grady & Monk is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by them at their old stand.

April 11th, 1854. J. M.

FURTHER NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing up our old business as soon as possible, we now offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Liquors, etc. Persons having accounts with the concern will please hand them in, and those indebted to us are requested to settle the same as soon as possible.

Wilmington, April 12, 1854.

DRY GOODS,

At Floral College.

HARRIS & LILLY are receiving a full and complete Staple and Fancy Dry Goods stock, embracing some of the most recent and fall styles of the season, selected by an experienced buyer, and will be pleased to show their friends and neighborhood, thus enabling them to adapt his purchases to the interior. Their stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any in the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price. Prices will be found much more moderate than usually found in a country store. An enumeration of articles would occupy too much space. It is sufficient to say that almost any article in the Dry Goods line will be found in their store.

Sept. 27, 1853.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for cementing and riveting Belts. The Bands are stretched with powerful machinery expressly for that purpose, and the cementing, stretching and ripping, under pressure, of the bands after them, is entirely removed by the use of this machinery. Belts made in this way will hold their width, will not run to one side, and have a uniform bearing on the pulleys. Belts made in this way will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather. Particular pains will be spared to have them made of the best Leather. Northern Bands, and will be sold low. Leather for sale, bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LEVY.

New Market P. O., Raleigh, N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Watson's Warehouse, Fayetteville.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Marsh, Wilmington; Wm. Evans, Fayetteville.

March 8, 1854.

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. The present proprietor, who has been in possession of it for several years, now desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good as property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its business for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather more than the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description of it is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 1st of January, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C.

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 14. 90-tf

4200 acres of Land for sale

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale. They are in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are valuable for making Turpentine and Timber. There is a Saw and Grist Mill in good running order, with the latter of which he has lately put in, and a never-failing stream. There is a good two-story dwelling, with all necessary outhouses.

There is a large quantity of good Swamp and Hammock already under cultivation, and a large portion of it is cleared.

The place is healthy, water good and plenty, and is well known in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to purchase a home would do well to give the lands and premises a call before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.

P. L. CROMARTIE.

Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. 97tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving their SECOND STOCK of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Summer Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.

All of which were selected with much care, and will be sold on accommodating terms for CASH O